THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 80. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY

This Morning's Commercial Advices.

THE NOON REPORT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 9—Noon.—Consols for money, 90¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 74½; Illinois Centrals, 76½; Erie Railroad, 36¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—Noon. Breadstuffs. Flour, 28s. 9d.; No. 1 red wheat, 13s. 6d.; California white, 13s. 9d.; corn, 41s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d.. oats, 3s. 4d.; Peas, 43s.

Provisions generally unchanged. Pork 77s. 6d.; beef 125s.; bacon, 42s.; cheese, 60s.; lard quiet at 49s.

Produce. Spirits petroleum, 1s.; refined petroleum, 1s. 5d.; common rosin, 5d.; spirits turpentine, 37s.; cloverseed, 54s.; potashes, 33s. 6d.

Scotch pig iron, 51s. 6d.

Tallow, 44s. 6d.; sperm oil, £131; linseed oil, £39; linseed cakes, £10; Calcutta linseed, 65s.; whale oil, £41; fine rosin, 16s.

The Cotton Market is quiet; the estimated sales to-day are 8000 bales middling uplands, 12⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d.

THE NEW WAR.

The Coming Conflict in Europe.

Alarming News from Paris.

Origin of the New Imbroglio.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GERMANY.

ALARMING NEWS FROM PARIS—COUNT BISMARK IN CONSULTATION WITH KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 8.—Alarming news, tending to the excitement anticipatory of war, has been received in this city from Paris. The intelligence is regarded as of such an important character that the King of Prussia sent for Count Bismark, and had a special interview with the Premier at the palace at two o'clock in the morning on Sunday.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The Relations between France and Prussia.

The despatches we give above by the Atlantic Cable show that Europe is even now trembling upon the verge of a great war—greater, in all probability, than history has ever seen. Should the conflict take place, it will be due wholly to the jealousy of the French people at the enormous extension of the Prussian power. From a nation of seventeen millions of people, with territory scattered to the northern part of Germany, Prussia, owing to the victory of Sadowa, has almost in a day become the controller of the destinies of all Germany, and wields the military power of forty millions of people. Its territories now actually extend from the Baltic to the Alps. This state of affairs has excited the intense jealousy of the French people, whose foreign policy for generations has been subverted by this change in the relative power of Germany and France. Having occupied, with brief intermissions, since the time of Louis XIV, the first position among the nations of Western Europe, France suddenly finds herself in a secondary position, notwithstanding the fact that she has had the credit of having the ablest and the most astute monarch of modern times upon the throne. The sudden growth of power on the part of Prussia was evidently unexpected to the Emperor Napoleon, who undoubtedly shares with his people the chagrin they feel at the sudden elevation of the Prussian power. Losing prestige abroad imperils his throne; and the recent attacks of Messrs. Thiers and Jules Favre upon his foreign policy touch his pride as a Frenchman and a monarch, as well as his fears as the would-be founder of a great dynasty. Hence the rumors that reach us that, spurred on by his own chagrin, as well as by the great jealousy of his people, Napoleon has taken sudden steps, which, to the Bourse and Stock Exchange of London, presage war. It is evident that, to offset the enormous accretion to the Prussian power, Napoleon has either undertaken to demand the Rhine as a boundary, or has insisted that Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland should hold the same relation to the French power that Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria do to the Prussian power—in other words, that those nations should form a French *Zollverein*, in contradistinction to the German *Zollverein*, which heretofore has prevailed east of the Rhine. Should this war take place—and there is every reason to believe it will take place—it will be short, sharp, and decisive. The experience of the campaign which practically ended with Sadowa, shows that the use of railroads and telegraphs has revolutionized the character of great campaigns. When enormous masses of men can be hurled upon given points within marvellously short periods of time, campaigns lose all the long and tedious character which have marked their history heretofore. It must be remembered that although Prussia was victorious in the conflict with Austria, that her military system cannot as yet have extended over the rest of Germany, that the needle-gun is as yet confined to her own soldiers. On the other hand, France at any moment is capable of putting into the field six hundred thousand of as good troops as there are in the world; and behind these six hundred thousand troops is a nation vain, proud, and at the moment hot with passion against Bismark and the Prussian power. Should the conflict take place, it will clearly be for the possession of Belgium and Holland, which countries have for time immemorial been the battlefields in the campaigns between France and the various German powers. It is not likely that England will be involved in this war. Its effect upon this country is difficult to determine. It may be that the result to us would be beneficial in sending money for investment here, which could not be used with Europe in a state of war. It would also create a demand for our breadstuffs and provisions. So far as the public are aware, the present condition of things is solely with regard to Luxembourg, for which it seems Napoleon had made a formal offer to the Dutch Government; but the difficulty was in the fact that Prussia had already garrisoned its principal fortress. It is undoubtedly upon the possession of this Duchy that the present conflict originates.

In connection with the above, we add the significant speech made last month in the North German Parliament by Bismark, when the new Constitution was under consideration:—

"The union between South Germany and the North German confederation is in course of preparation. In all questions affecting the power and position of Germany, the North and South will be united. I do not believe that the Diets of the States of the Confederation will reject the work agreed upon by the Parliament. Let us do the work quickly. Let us place Germany in the saddle; we shall find her quite able to ride."

Burglars at Work in West Chester.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 9.—Burglars were at work at this place last night. At a late hour they made an entrance into the Post Office and attempted to blow open the fireproof, but their skill and strength were wasted in the endeavor. They then proceeded to the office of the Western Union Telegraph, but failing to gain admittance, went to the trimmings store of Mrs. Hartman, broke open the store door, burst open the fireproof safe belonging to the West Chester Railroad Company, but failed to realize their expectations, not getting anything. Not a vestige of a dollar did they get from the proof as the funds had been just before removed. From the money-drawer they obtained $4. No clue has as yet been obtained to the depredators.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Public Opinion on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Oregon newspapers are jubilant over the Russian treaty, not doubting of its ratification by the Senate.

The entire press of California are in favor of the treaty.

The District Court to day granted an injunction in the suit of the Mariposa Company vs. Dodge Brothers, thus restraining the defendants from exercising control of the Company's property pending the trial of the case, and placing the property in the hands of a Receiver.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Great Injury to the Cotton and Sugar Crops in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Disastrous news is still being received about the crevasses near Baton Rouge, which are beyond control, and all attempts to close them have been abandoned. The richest sugar region in the State is ruined for the season. The Marengo crevasse has inundated the back river river country, and the most productive cotton region of the State.

THE FLOODS.

A TOWN ON THE MISSISSIPPI DESTROYED—EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Advices from below say the town of De Soto, opposite Vicksburg, was suddenly inundated a few days since, and from 80 to 100 negroes were drowned. The people of Vicksburg used strenuous efforts to rescue the poor creatures, but could only reach such as had secured temporary places of safety. The town was exclusively occupied by negroes.

French Iron-clads Expected at New London.

NEW LONDON, April 8.—The French squadron of iron-clads from Havana will arrive to-morrow, it is expected, via Newport, as the water is not deep enough for the flagship at New York. It is believed a grand reception will be given to the fleet by the commanders of the school-frigate Sabine and the officers in charge of Fort Griswold and Fort Trumbull in this harbor. The fleet consists of the iron-clads Magenta, flagship, Magnanime, and Flandre. The officer in command is Admiral De Ronciere de Noury.

The Great Eastern below New York.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Great Eastern has anchored below, and is waiting for high water to come up to the city.

Also arrived, steamers Britannia, from Glasgow, and the City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Sales of Eastern Butter have been made at a low figure. The arrival of several invoices of Manilla and Java Coffee had unsettled the market for these kinds. Tea is quiet. The export demand for Flour continues active; extra flour abroad is quoted at $6·50; good shipping Wheat $1·90. Legal tenders, 75¼.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—Sales of 2000 bales of cotton; market unsettled; low middlings 27@26½c.; receipts, 4899; exports, 594; sugar nominal; fair, 12½c.; molasses nominal; prime, 80c.; flour stiffer; superfine, $12; white corn, $1·30@1·32; Oats, 85@87c.; pork dull and drooping at $22; Bacon, shoulders, 10½c.; ribbed sides, 12⅝c.; clear sides, 14⅜c.; lard active and firm at 13¾@14c. Gold 136@136¼. Sterling exchange 45¾@47¼. New York sight 5 per cent premium.

Letter from Mr. George Peabody.

The Charleston, South Carolina, papers publish the following letter from Mr. George Peabody, in reply to the invitation extended to him to attend the anniversary dinner of the Charleston Board of Trade, on the 2d instant:—

SALEM, Mass., March 26.—William S. Hastief, Esq., President of the Charleston Board of Trade—My Dear Sir:—I have just received your very kind note, with the invitation of the Charleston Board of Trade to join them at their approaching annual dinner, owing to the fact of its having been missent to South Danvers, the town which was my birth-place, and where letters for me are sent in such vast numbers, that I only have them forwarded to me at intervals of two or three weeks. This must be my apology for not having sooner replied to the kind message of the Board of Trade, though, had I received it sooner it would have been impossible for me to have accepted it, on account of the many pressing engagements which must, necessarily, occupy my time, until my early departure for England. But I beg, through you, to assure the Board that it is with great regret I am obliged to forego the honor of accepting the invitation of a body of such high character, and of being with them on so interesting an occasion—doubly interesting, I trust, as marking the commencement of a new era of commercial prosperity for their city, which has suffered so much, but where, I hope, the progress of commerce and the arts of peace may, and will ere long, repair the ravages of the late disastrous war. And though I cannot now meet you, I hope, should a gracious Providence spare my life for another visit to my native land, to again see your fair city literally risen from its ashes, and in the enjoyment of such prosperity as shall more than surpass that of its former years.

With the assurances of my high respect,
I am, very truly yours,
GEORGE PEABODY.

WASHINGTON.

The Russian Treaty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Admiral Fox, on his return from his visit to Russia, told a friend in this city that Prince Gortschakoff had said to him in St. Petersburg, that the territory which Russia owned in America was not only valueless to his Government, but was an expense and trouble which the Czar would gladly be rid of, and assured him that Russia would be willing to cede the territory to the United States as a gift if it were desirable to the Republic. This is certain. It is equally certain that Secretary Seward knew of the fact. Unfortunately for our Treasury and our tax-payers, there is no diplomatic glory to be got out of accepting a gift. To make a reputation out of an acquisition of territory ready to be handed over to us as a sheer measure of relief to the Russian exchequer, Mr. Seward had to negotiate for it, throw away $10,000,000 for it, mysterioly wrap up the transaction in a secret treaty, and suddenly appear in the Senate, after the expiration of the regular session of Congress, and urge the immediate approval of the treaty on the grounds, First, That the region to be acquired was relatively as valuable to Russia as Ireland is to England; that in climate and the natural wealth of timber, grain, lands, fur-bearing animals, and fisheries, and probably coal, and gold, and silver, it was enormously valuable. Second, That if we did not immediately take it, we should lose the opportunity, and it would become the property of some other nation. Third, That the treaty must be ratified within ninety days or fail, and that, if it failed, every Government in Europe would exult over its miscarriage, and our friendly relations with the powerful Russian empire would be imperilled by the mortification to which we had subjected it throughout the world. There are Senators who wish that we had some form of official responsibility by which a Secretary of State could be suitably punished for secretly and unadvisedly, and of his own reckless folly and wastefulness, using the diplomatic machinery of the Government to get the country into such a fix as he is now begging the Senate to get it out of. There are other Senators who laugh at the Secretary's representation of the necessity of prompt action, and, indeed, of any action, who know that the Czar does not care a button whether the treaty is ratified or not, and that the whole scheme has been cooked up between Mr. Seward and the Russian Minister, for reasons purely personal to each. The treaty has a clause in it binding us to exercise jurisdiction over the territory, and giving government to the forty thousand inhabitants that are now crawling over it on snow-shoes. Some of these are savage Indians of the most dangerous character. Such on the coast murdered two boats' crews under the command of Behring, who was himself buried on the strait that bears his name. What will the Government of this ice-covered desert cost? It was stated at the War Department yesterday that it would require a regiment of infantry. It costs $1100 a year to maintain a single soldier in Washington. It would cost twice as much in Seward's desert. It costs $1,000,000 a year to keep a man-of-war at sea. We should have to have at least six on the 3000 miles of Seward's coast, as naval men say here. We should have to institute a territorial government. What wouldn't that cost? Indian wars would inevitably follow. They could not be avoided. On the Nebraska plains it now costs us $115,000 to kill one Indian. It would cost $300,000 a head to kill Seward's Indians. There is not, in the history of diplomacy, such insensate folly as this treaty; and yet there is a danger that the scheme to run it through the Senate, without publicity and without consideration, is going to be crowned with immediate success. It was not under debate to-day, but yet was up, in Parliamentary phrase. Long documents about it from Mr. Seward, all rhetorical, and abounding in his glittering generalities, were read at tedious length. Troublesome questions were put by practical Senators, to which no answer could be got. Nobody knew anything about the country, about the savages, how many months in the year the larger part of the region was in darkness, how human life could be sustained there by civilized men—nothing was known, but there was a deplorable impatience on the part of too many Senators to get to a vote, so as to get to their homes. Among too many of them prevailed the idea, served up and swallowed with the treaty roast and the treaty boiled at Mr. Seward's dinner table, that it is fatal for a public man in America to vote against an acquisition of territory. Even the motion, it is said, which will be made to-morrow to remove the injunction of secresy, and to debate the treaty in open Senate, will fail. Mr. Seward has effectually cloaked both the debate and the vote, but he intends that the ratification of the treaty shall uncloak him, and let him out of the obscurity which for two years has covered him as with the pall of death, into a glorious territorial extension splendor.

Another dinner party to Esquimaux Senators was given to-night by the Secretary of State, and the little entertainments will be continued until the bird is picked. How long the delay in the Senate will render the expense of these elegant dinners necessary on the part of the hospitable Secretary is yet impossible to surmise. A step was taken which will assist in his relief to-day. Senator Sumner, as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, reported, as unanimously instructed by the Committee, in favor of ratifying the Russian treaty, and he made a forcible and eloquent speech of three hours and a half duration in support of the recommendation of the Committee. A proposition was made to debate the subject in open session, but Doolittle objected. The Senate will meet an hour earlier to-morrow for the purpose of concluding the action at once, the "Esquimaux ring" well knowing that delay is dangerous in such delicate matters. Considering that the whole matter has not been before the public more than eight or ten days, and that the purchase money will be but a tithe of the sustenance to which this gourmand will lay claim, the "ring" has good reason for mutual congratulation upon the ease and facility with which they have thus far succeeded in advancing their expensive *protege* and hoodwinking well-meaning Senators.

Maximilian and His Followers Saved from Punishment.

From the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The latest developments here about the Mexican complication, consist of correspondence of an important character as to the proclaimed extreme measures to be adopted by the Juarez party in their treatment of Imperial prisoners. On the 5th inst. Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, announcing that he had just received instructions from his Government to represent to the Government of the United States that the Emperor Maximilian was at the present time surrounded by the Liberal forces under Juarez at Queretaro, and there was some probability of his falling into the hands of the Liberals, in which case the Emperor of Austria entertained fears for the safety of the life of his royal brother. After the manner in which the Liberals had behaved towards the Imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, his sovereign had instructed him to request the interference of the United States Government, in case the Emperor Maximilian should be taken prisoner, to prevent his execution, or the execution of any of the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. The Emperor of Austria believed that the intervention of the United States Government would be effectual in securing leniency to the Imperial prisoners, inasmuch as the Liberal cause would be unable to sustain itself without the recognition of the United States.

On the 6th instant Secretary Seward replied to the Austrian Minister, that instructions had been telegraphed to Minister Lewis D. Campbell, at New Orleans, on that date, directing him to send a swift messenger to Juarez, informing him that as it was probable, under existing circumstances, that the Emperor Maximilian would fall into his hands as a prisoner of war, it would be regarded as a friendly act towards the United States Government if all possible leniency should be shown to him and the other imperial prisoners, and that a compliance with this request would result beneficially to the Liberal cause in Mexico. Mr. Seward also apprised Count Wydenbruck that a copy of instructions to Minister Campbell were given to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister here, and that Mr Romero had promised to communicate immediately with his Government, and inform President Juarez of the wishes of the United States in the matter. On the same day that the instructions were telegraphed to Minister Campbell, a despatch was received from him by the Secretary of State announcing that the instructions had been received, and a special courier had been at once started to Queretaro by the way of Tampico, to present to President Juarez the remonstrance of the United States Government in accordance with the instructions he had received, the expense of the messenger to be borne by the United States.

The Warlike News from Europe.

The warlike news of troubles brewing between France and Prussia created quite a sensation here to-day; but diplomacy is mum on the subject. It is given out that our Government is not advised of any alarming complications between the powers mentioned that ought to lead to a new war. The "bears" are believed to have had something to do with it. Some people assert that the difficulty, if one exists at all, will be found to have grown out of the negotiations for the acquisition of Luxembourg by France.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Conference between General Sickles and Governors Worth and Orr.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—A final and satisfactory conference, for the establishment and mutual understanding of the relations between the civil and military officers of North and South Carolina, was held by General Sickles and Governors Orr and Worth to-day.

All vacancies arising under the laws of the two States heretofore filled by the Executive until the meeting of the Legislatures, will continue to be filled by them unless special reasons arise for interference of the Commanding General. No elections for District or Municipal Officers are to be held, the present incumbents, upon the expiration of their term of office, holding over until others are appointed by the General. The orders for registration of voters will be issued as soon as details are perfected.

Governors Orr and Worth will proceed at once to urge the active reorganization of their States under the new law. Governor Orr, on his return to Columbia, also will issue a circular to the freedmen of the State, advising them as to their duties.

General Sickles' Speech—The Connecticut Elections, Etc.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, April 6, terms the speech of General Sickles at the Charleston Board of Trade banquet "admirable," and copies the principal portions of it.

The same paper thinks if the States of New England, and the people of the North generally, follow in the footsteps of Connecticut, then must the South hail the results of the Connecticut election as the dawn of a brighter day, not only for the South, but for the whole country.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th instant, under the caption of "The Cloud the Size of a Man's Hand," says:—"If there was one cause more than another which led to the recent triumph of the Democratic party in the State of Connecticut, it was the inconsistency of many of the Republican leaders and their manifest design to conduct the affairs of the country simply with reference to the interests of party, and with but little regard for the principles of liberty or the general unity and welfare."

Recommendation and Nomination of Registers in Bankruptcy.

By direction of the Chief Justice the following statement is published for information:—

1. Under the act of Congress the powers of appointing Registers in Bankruptcy is vested in the District Courts of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. But no person can be appointed who is not a counsellor-at-law.

2. The duty of recommending and nominating to the District Courts and other Courts mentioned in the act, suitable persons for appointment, is imposed on the Chief Justice of the United States, and Congress having now adjourned without acting upon the bill introduced into the Senate to repeal this provision, he will proceed to carry it into effect.

3. To insure as far as practicable the selection of fit men for Registers, the Chief Justice will require in every case where his recommendation and nomination are desired, first a certificate from the Clerk or Judge of the proper District or Territorial Court, or of some State Court of record, under seal of the Court, that the gentleman named therein is a counsellor of said Court; and secondly, a statement in what Congressional District or Territory the gentleman proposed resides, and for what district of territory, and for what judicial district, the recommendation and nomination are desired; and thirdly, letters from business and professional men of the District or Territory who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, each of which letters must vouch distinctly and fully for the gentleman named:—1. In respect to his professional knowledge and ability; 2. In respect to his personal integrity; and, 3. In respect to his general business capacity.

4. In addition to these when the State is represented in Congress, similar letters, if they can be had, are desired from the Representatives of the District and from the Senators of the State, or, in the case of a Territory, from the Delegate.

5. Two memorials, or petitions, or recommendations, signed by others than the writer, are required.

6. All letters upon which any recommendation and nomination may be made will be filed by the Chief Justice in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

7. Nominations and recommendations, founded upon testimony furnished as above required, will be made as early as practicable after the same shall have been received. If more than one gentleman in any District or Territory is thus recommended to him, the Chief Justice will exercise his discretion in making the selection.

8. Only one person will be recommended and nominated in any one Congressional District, except, first, in the case that the Court having the appointing power shall decline to appoint the persons first recommended and nominated; or, second, in the case that after the act shall have gone fully into operation, the appointing Court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the business of the district cannot be properly done by one Register; or, third, in some cases where a Congressional District may be partly in one Judicial District and partly in another.

(Signed) D. M. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the Supreme Court U. S.
Washington City, April 5, 1867.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—An infirmary has been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Champ de Mars, for the use of any foreign workmen who may meet with an accident or fall sick during their residence in Paris. They will be taken care of gratis, and provided with every luxury their health may require.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Nichols vs. The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Before reported. The jury this morning returned a verdict for plaintiff for $4200.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—James Conway was charged with the larceny of a gold watch belonging to Francis Venuche. Mr. Venuche one day stopped at Sixth and Chesnut streets to see the prisoners taken from the van into Court: and, while he was standing there, a large crowd gathered round him. Conway was standing very near him, when he felt a slight jar, and some one rubbed against his vest. He looked and found his watch-chain hanging loose, but no watch at the end of it.

Conway was arrested on the instant and searched, but the watch was not found upon him. The officers and Mr. Venuche took him to the Station House, and searched him again, but with the same result. Mr. Venuche felt in his coat pocket, and there found his watch. But a witness who was present at the search at the Station House testified that he saw the prisoner put his hand into his pants, and throw something into Venuche's pocket. It was just after this that the watch was recovered. Verdict guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—The City of Philadelphia, to use, vs. Lewis Geegan, owner or reputed owner, or whomsoever may be owner. An action to recover for work and labor done in paving. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Varing E. Walter vs. Joel J. Baily & Co. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

William F. Reynolds & Co. vs. Edward S Richards. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $3317·10.

Joseph A. Leffereen vs. John Henshall, Jr., & Co. An action to recover for a steam engine. Plaintiff had a plan for a new kind of engine, and engaged the defendants to make it according to his plan. Defendants took it, agreeing to make it work. They did part of the work and were paid for it, but they afterwards sold it. The defense alleged that the engine was not sold, but held for money due defendants for work they had done on it. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.—Wilson vs. Knorr. A landlord and tenant case. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, April 9, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107¼, a slight decline; 1862 5-20s at 109¼, a slight decline; and June 7-30s at 105⅝, an advance of ⅛. 98 was bid for 10-40s; 108⅞ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅝ for August 7·30s. City Loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100⅜@100⅝.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50 44-100@50½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅜@55½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 58½, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 29⅛@29⅜, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, a slight decline. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 59½ for Norristown; 57⅞ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 44⅞ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13⅜ for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; and 46 for Union.

Canal shares there were firmly held; Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, no change; 15¾ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33. 135 was bid for First National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Kensington; 32¼ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135⅝; 11 A. M., 135⅜; 12 M., 134⅞; 1 P. M., 135¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$600	City 6s, New......	100⅞	30 sh	Lehigh N.........	54½
$9000	do. New......	100¾	55	do...............	54½
$6000	do. New......	100¾	7 sh	Mech Bk	33
$700	do. New.2d.	100¾	100	do...............	33
$600	do. New......	100¾	100 sh	Read R............	50½
$300	do... munic..	100⅞	200	do...............	50½
$500	5-20s '62..............	109⅝	300	do...............	50⅝
$6000	do..'62..reg...	104½	500	do.........b30..	50⅝
$3800	do.'65.Jy.rg.	107¼	100	do.........b30..	50½
$5000	U S 7-30's..Je.......	105⅝	100	do.........b30..	50½
$500	Pa 6s, W L..........	102½	100	do...........s5..	50·44
$1000	C & A 6s,'83.........	89½	100 sh	Penna R.........	55½
$1000	Lehigh 6s '84.......	90	80	do................	55⅝
$2000	Leh Val 6s..........	95¼	16	do................	55⅝
100 sh	Phil & E.....b60..	28½	10	do................	55¼
100 sh	Cata Pf............	29⅝	100	do.........s60..	55
100 sh	Maple Shade...	1			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅝@109; do. 1862, 108⅞@109¼; do., 1864, 107½@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅞@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅞@106⅛; do., June, 105⅜@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18¼@18½; do., July, 1864, 17⅞@18; do., August, 1864, 17¼@17½; do., October, 1864, 16¼@16½; do., December, 1864, 15¼@15½; do., May, 1865, 12½@12¾; do., August, 1865, 11½@11¾; do., September, 1865, 11@11½; do., October, 1865, 10¾@11¼. Gold, 135@135¼. Silver halves and quarters, 129@130.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 9.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and prices have a decided upward tendency. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase quite freely at full prices; sales of 1200 barrels, including superfine at $6·25@9; extras at $10@11; Northwestern extra family at $12·50@14; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12·50@14·50; and fancy at $14·75@17·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and higher; sales at $8 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a steady demand from the local millers for prime Wheat, which is in limited supply, and held firmly at full prices, but common qualities are not much inquired for; sales of 400 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at $3·32; 750 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee spring at $3; and 1250 bushels No. 2 Chicago do. at $2·62@2·70. Rye commands $1·58@1·60 ℔ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request at the advance quoted yesterday; sales of 4500 bushels yellow at $1·20, including 2000 bushels white at $1·17@1·20. Oats are selling at 77@78c., without finding buyers.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $40.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·20@1·30 ℔ gallon.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.—A question has been raised in England as to whether the eldest sons of Bishops are entitled, like the oldest sons of other Peers, to admission into the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons. The *entrée* accorded to the eldest sons of lay Peers is justified on this ground—that they will themselves one day become legislators, and that therefore it is desirable that they should see as much as they can of the working of the House of Commons before they take their seats in the House of Lords. This particular reason does not exist in the case of Bishops, and some "unpleasantness," as it is called, has arisen with regard to the eldest son of a Bishop who has, with the growing talent peculiar to his family, succeeded in trampling down the scruples of the door-keepers, and making his way, as of right, into the gallery.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Senate Business.

General Rosecrans' confirmation will not be reconsidered. Several Senators leave to-night, and there will not be a quorum unless the session is closed on Thursday.

Surveyor-General of Montana.

The Senate reconsidered its vote rejecting General Sol Meredith, and confirmed him by eight majority.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Senate lists of the names of volunteer officers now in the service of the Government, their rank, and the particular duties assigned to them; that he inform the Senate under what law they are retained, and whether some of them may not be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered a resolution proposing a new rule, that all resolutions calling on the Executive or any of the Executive Departments for information, shall be referred to one of the standing committees to inquire into the probable cost of furnishing the required information. Mr. Anthony said that such calls were frequently made without knowing the cost involved, clerks having to be employed for weeks to prepare transcripts, sometimes of little value. It would be well to ascertain in advance the amount of labor required in such cases, and whether the result would justify the outlay.

Mr. Trumbull suggested that the resolution of the Senator be referred to the Committee on Printing, and it took that direction.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) said it would be recollected that during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) offered a resolution making inquiry of the President of the United States in regard to the absence of Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado, from that Territory, how long he had been absent, etc. That resolution was modified before it was passed so as to call for information regarding the absence of other Territorial officers from the post of duty. Mr. Thayer would now inquire whether any response had yet been received to that resolution?

The Chair replied that no reply had been received.

Mr. Thayer offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate when Alexander Cummings was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, how much of the time the said Cummings has been absent from the Territory since his appointment, and whether by permission or not, and how much of the said time absent with permission, and how much without permission, and whether on public business or not, and whether his salary has been paid to him, as salary, for the time he has been absent from the Territory.

Mr. Thayer said he had been informed by gentlemen who had an opportunity of knowing the fact, that Governor Cummings, who was appointed Governor less than two years ago, had been absent from the Territory eight months during that time. He was now absent, having been here some four months. He therefore regarded it as a duty to bring this case to the notice of the Senate. He had known judges of the Territories to be absent year after year, and go out to them now and then, and, as it were, on pleasure trips. Such absences have become so habitual as to require the interposition of Congress.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) desired that the resolution should go over until to-morrow. He should regret to have the resolution passed and the Senate adjourned without a response from the President, and with the *ex parte* statement of the Senate before the country. There were explanations to be given, as far as Governor Cummings' present absence was concerned.

The Chair said that as objection was made to the consideration of the resolution, it would go over.

Mr. Anthony submitted an order that 2000 copies of the Army Register be printed for the use of the Senate. The order was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay, the Senate went into Executive session.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................APRIL 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............54|11 A. M..........64|2 P. M................69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Marseilles, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Barque Imperador, Kerlin, Rio Janeiro, via Richmond, A. F. Damon.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Fifield, Sagua la Grande, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr John Stroup, Lake, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Kadi, Banks, Wicomico River, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, Wannamacher & Maxfield.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Salem, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, N. Haven, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Georgetown, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, New Bedford, do.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Boston, Captain.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, M. V. Coal Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, Captain.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, Captain.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, from Charleston, with lumber to captain.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, from Boston.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Salem.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Providence.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, from Fall River.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from New York.
Schr M. Kinney, Parson, from New York.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from New York.
Schr Pandora, Kenny, from Vienna, Md.
Schr L. A. Bement, Laird, from Georgetown.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, from Georgetown.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from Georgetown.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Brig Winonah, from Sagua, with molasses.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 7—7 P. M.—The barque Madeline, for Marseilles, went to sea last evening. Ship Kate Davenport, for Liverpool; barque Ansgar, for Stettin; brigs Anna, for Barbados; Peerless, for Remedios; and schr Thomas G. Conner, for Barbados, went to sea to-day.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Dency, Gray, hence, at Key West 24th ult.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, hence for Portsmouth, at Gloucester 4th inst.

Brig Estafano, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 27th ult.

Schrs J. Porter, Burrows, and L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Crown Point, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Portsmouth 5th instant.

Schr E. Gifford, Gifford, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Daniel Brittain, Springer, hence, at Savannah 5th inst.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence for Portland, was below Portsmouth 5th inst.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence, at Key West 21st ult.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Boston 6th instant.

Schr Kate Wentworth, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 26th ult.

Schr Louisa Gray, hence, at Norwich 5th inst.

Schr Sallie B. Bateman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 25th ult.

Schr J. McAdam, Williams, from St. George, Me., for Philadelphia, at Salem 4th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, from Antwerp.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Political Future.

From the Nation.

The nature of the arrangement which Congress has made to its adjournment renders it certain that, barring some gross act of folly on the part of Mr. Johnson or of the Southern leaders, there will be no session until December. As well as anybody can judge from his present attitude and language, he is not likely to do anything to impede the free working of the Reconstruction bill. The generals in command of the military districts are men in whom the country has every confidence, and what they have done so far warrants the conclusion that they will do hereafter all that the occasion calls for or the people expect, without either let or hindrance from the White House. There could, in fact, hardly be a better augury as to the future than the steps General Sheridan has just taken at New Orleans. We may therefore fairly anticipate that the constitutional conventions in the various States will be duly held, and that not only the Unionists, properly so called, but everybody not formally disfranchised by the act, will take part in the election of the delegates. It is impossible to read the speeches of the leading Southern men and the articles in the recent Southern papers without feeling satisfied that active submission has at last been determined on, that the South is going to reorganize under the act, and that the plan of flattering and managing the negroes has been fixed on as the best and only mode of taking out of the new law whatever sting or danger there may be in it. We shall probably see during the coming summer most of the leading Southern politicians, and a large number also of influential men who have never taken much part in politics, carrying on a brisk canvass amongst the freedmen, and competing, and we believe not unsuccessfully, with the Southern radicals, properly so called, for the negro vote.

That the conventions will comply with the requisitions of Congress we have no sort of doubt. It would, of course, be a great mockery, as everybody at the South now knows, to hold them for any other purpose than compliance. That the establishment of free schools is not amongst those requisitions, as proposed the other day by Mr. Sumner, we consider a great misfortune; and we cannot help thinking that the whole North will see it in the same light before many years. Of what the Southern planters can do in the political management of ignorant voters we know something already, but we greatly fear we have something still to learn. If, therefore, Mr. Johnson confines himself during the summer to the routine duties of his office, and indulges in no worse outbursts of feeling than "conversations," there will be nothing for Congress to do until the regular time of meeting. The game of removals from office which the President played last summer is, of course, barred by the Tenure of Office bill, and our foreign ministers may hereafter meet the gaze of the McCrackens without wincing. Thus Mr. Johnson is exposed to hardly any temptation.

What, under these circumstances, is likely to become of the impeachment? In the first place, it is quite evident that its great advocates have now very little influence in the House. General Butler went to Congress charged with the special duty of carrying it through, and may be said to have made absolutely no impression on anybody, and has been condemned to the somewhat inglorious rôle of sticking pins into his personal enemies for the amusement of his fellow-members. Stevens, too, has evidently lost his power, or else the House has grown thick-skinned, for his lash, though ever so mercilessly applied, does not produce the slightest movement. What is more significant than all is that the Judiciary Committee makes no secret of the fact that it is proceeding in strict accordance with legal forms, taking evidence only under legal rules, and is admitting rebutting testimony at every step. We have all along maintained that if this were done the impeachment had little chance. The only mode of impeachment which promised success was something in the nature of a bill of pains and penalties, or what might be called "impeachment by acclamation." We are still of opinion that no evidence has been brought before the Committee which would bear examination in a court of law, because it could only reach the Committee through the promoters of the movement, and thus far these gentlemen have not tantalized the public by their secrecy. They have been, of course, very anxious to secure support from the people, and consequently are not likely to have kept back anything of importance which came to their knowledge, and yet they have told us absolutely nothing that we have not all known for the last year, unless it be Mr. Boutwell's charge about the pardon of the West Virginia deserters. We have at the same time the assurance of the Committee that they will prosecute their inquiry diligently during the summer, and if they find any high crime or misdemeanor, will do their duty about it fearlessly. In any case, however, the probability is that we shall not get their report till December.

In calculating the effect of it, even if unfavorable to the President, it is desirable to remember that the convention for the nomination of the next President will be held in the summer of 1868, and that during the previous half year the attention of the political world will be entirely absorbed in the manufacture of candidates, possible and impossible, likely and unlikely, and will continue to be so till the nomination is made. After the nomination of course comes the campaign, and we doubt if a more exciting one has ever occurred. It is safe, therefore, to predict that Mr. Johnson, insignificant already, will, after the first of January next, become more and more so, and will cease to be spoken of at all as the winter wears on, and that some of those who are now most eager to try him will then be least disposed to trouble themselves about him. Moreover, suppose an impeachment process were commenced in December, if conducted with legal form, as it ought to be and certainly would be, it would last till the following summer at least, and conviction might possibly be secured about the time of the next election; but we doubt if either the cause of the country or the interests of virtue would be served by it.

The Division of the Negro Vote.

From the Tribune.

The division of the negro vote is already the one great object of ex-Rebel politicians, and unless they succeed, the Republican party will probably carry every Southern State. As nearly every Rebel officer or journal advising submission to the law does so upon these grounds—first, that resistance would be useless; second, that it gives the South the chance of regaining the control of the Government—they are not likely to accept what they consider its evils without trying to make the most of its opportunities.

The experiment will be first made in Tennessee, which holds an election for Governor and Congressmen August 1. The Franchise law passed at the late session of the Republican Legislature gave the right of voting to the colored men, and deprived of it those persons who fought in the Rebel armies. In 1865 the total vote in the State for members of Congress was 61,783, of which 39,509 illegal votes were thrown out. The rigid exclusion of Rebels by the present electoral laws should secure a Republican majority of white voters, and the only hope of the Democratic party is in the 50,000 colored voters the State is supposed to contain. The hope is a poor one, but the most is made of it. The Democrats thus estimate its division—radical negro vote, 28,000; conservative negro vote, 22,000; and, claiming a conservative white majority of 15,000, announce that they can carry the State by 6000 majority. On the other hand, the radicals affirm that all the efforts of the Democrats will not obtain more than one-third of the colored vote. As no general election has been held in Tennessee since 1865, and new issues have since arisen, there is no basis for more exact calculation. The Democrats expect to get their negro votes from the country, where the farm hands are employed by disfranchised planters, and are "removed from the influence of itinerant Yankees." They are already begging votes of the men whom not three months ago they declared unfit to be citizens. "There is really no difference in interest between the blacks and whites respecting good government," says the Nashville *Despatch* of the 2d, adding with astonishing coolness, that "those who opposed negro suffrage did not do so to oppress him, but to secure to him, as well as to themselves, a government fairly and honestly administered." They have found a dozen colored men stupid enough to forgive such an insult, and a colored meeting was called at Nashville on Saturday to elect delegates to the Conservative Convention of April 16. At Chattanooga five hundred blacks and whites, it is said, held a conservative meeting and denounced Brownlow. It may be so, but colored Democrats are still the rarest of all political curiosities. At the same time that some of the Democrats are busy in the gigantic work of convincing the negroes that their best friends are the men who fought to the last against the franchise law, other Democrats are proclaiming that slavery still exists. A Mr. Peden, of Giles county, has returned to the assessor, in the list of his property, two negro men, claiming that he owns them, and that all laws to the contrary are unconstitutional and void. But the party leaders are shrewder, and though we don't believe the story that they intend to nominate a colored man for Governor, against Mr. Brownlow, they have already sought to undermine his popularity with the negroes, by dragging up his pro-slavery speeches before the war.

In South Carolina, Governor Orr declares that Congress made a mistake when it gave the ballot to the colored man, yet wants the colored man to vote against Congress and with Governor Orr. He bids them remember that New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan have recently resolved that colored men in those States shall not vote. But what of that? The party who believe with Governor Orr that impartial suffrage is a mistake defeated it, and we hope that in his speech he will honestly tell the colored men that the Republicans of Ohio have at last triumped, and that their Legislature has passed a bill for manhood suffrage in the State. The inconsistencies of the North are not the fault of our party but of his. Colonel Fitch, who addressed the great meeting held in Savannah last week, patronized the negroes, and told them "to suspect those whites who tell you that you are their equals." This kind of electioneering begins with bullying and contempt; it will end in abject sycophancy. James Simms, who spoke for the colored men, politely informed the whites represented by Colonel Fitch that they knew nothing of his race. The colored men would vote only for tried and true Union men, and he wished it "distinctly understood that they would not elect a Rebel Mayor, nor have any more brutal policemen. They would elect white and colored men to offices." It is evident that the negroes will not be easily convinced that their enemies are in the North; that the Republican party is not to be trusted. In North Carolina the whites propose to call another Convention, to which colored delegates will be invited. It will call the new party "Union," in opposition to the Republican party organized at Raleigh, but the name will have a new meaning. A correspondent at Beaufort informs us that "the leading colored men of the State, some of whom have great ability, are devoted to Republican principles, and will thoroughly stump every county in their defense." Thus far we have seen little encouragement for the men who hope to form an anti-Republican, anti-Northern colored party in the South; the freedmen have shown themselves shrewder politicians than their masters, and may be trusted to take care of their own interests.

Influence of the Telegraph Upon the Exchanges and Financial Operations of the World.

From the Herald.

Electric telegraphs, and particularly those ocean telegraphs which connect continents and nations, are producing a remarkable revolution in foreign exchanges and in monetary affairs generally. We see, however, only the beginning of the great change which must be produced within a few years. For example, should a gentleman in London want money at once from his business house, friends, or agent in New York, to make some purchase or to enter into some business transaction promising tempting profits, or if he wishes to travel on the Continent and needs it for that purpose, he immediately telegraphs, and the same day or next morning he is informed that so many thousand dollars in gold have been deposited with bankers here having London connections. The banking house in England is notified of the fact at the same time, and he is enabled to draw the money. This may all be done in a day, or even within a few hours. Before telegraphic communication was established through the Atlantic cable, a person in such circumstances would have been compelled to wait nearly a month for the funds he required. In the meantime he might have lost the opportunity of using the money profitably or agreeably. The amount would have been sent, probably, in the usual way by bills of exchange. Suppose exchange were against New York, as it generally is, say two per cent. above par—he would lose two hundred dollars in the transmission of ten thousand in this way. If the gold were to be shipped, which is a very inconvenient mode of transmitting funds, the freight and insurance would amount to nearly the same. Then there is the use of the money and the interest on it, which would be lost to the parties during the delay. Now, as we have said, the telegraph remedies and changes all this, and gives a person who happens to be in Europe as much and as ready a control over his money in New York as if he were at home, and that without having to pay bankers or exchange dealers for handling it. We mention London and New York by way of illustration, but our remarks apply also to other commercial and financial centres connected by telegraph.

The time is not far off, probably, when bills of exchange between this country and Europe, and even between other parts of the world, will be as unnecessary as between New York and Philadelphia. The business in these has been an immense and a very profitable one to the bankers, and particularly to those of London. British capitalists have made London the financial and great exchange centre of the world, and consequently have made all nations tributary to their wealth. By a skilful and well-established system they keep the course of exchange in favor of England. It is not so by accident, but by able management. The Bank of England and all the great capitalists, as well as the Government, keep this object constantly in view; for it is an immense power and brings vast wealth. One of the earliest and ablest British financiers, Sir Thomas Gresham, laid down the policy which has been pursued ever since. He induced Edward the Sixth to furnish him with the means of turning exchange in favor of London as between that city and Antwerp. By the use of a comparatively small sum, but by using it every day secretly and skilfully, he was able in a short space of time to raise the exchange of London from sixteen shillings Flemish for the pound sterling to twenty-two shillings. By this he was enabled to discharge the debt of a hundred and eight thousand pounds which the King owed at Antwerp. He knew well, as all British statesmen and financiers have known since, the immense value of having exchange in favor of England. The same great man recommended Queen Elizabeth to depart from the practice of her predecessors in negotiating loans abroad and to secure them for the capitalists at home, thus preventing a drain of money from the country to pay interest, and making her own subjects more interested in the stability of the Government. But with regard to exchange, which the English have had the wisdom to make so much from, that will soon become in a great measure a thing of the past. The telegraph, as we have said, is doing away with that. Hereafter it will not be so much the able management of capital in one particular locality that will give control over the exchanges and financial operations of the rest of the world—that control of power will be found in the amount and value of the productions of a country. England, which has nearly reashed the limit of production, will find by-and-by that her money-power is gone, notwithstanding her abundant cheap pauper labor. The United States, with resources almost boundless, and more various than those of any other country, and with a vast population that is intensely active and very inventive, must become shortly independent of the influence of foreign capital. In a word, the old artificial state of things will have to give way to that which is real and substantial.

The telegraph is destined to produce a similar revolution in commerce. Merchants making shipments of produce or goods used to wait a long time for advices by mail from their correspondents, and all their calculations and transactions were made consequently in accordance with the delay. Now the merchant in Liverpool knows of a shipment of cotton to him at New Orleans the same day it is made; the merchant at New York knows instantly a cargo of merchandise is shipped to him in Europe, and it will not be long before the merchants trading in and with China and India will hear of the rich freights coming to them even before the vessels have weighed anchor. Of course their transactions in having bills discounted and in the conduct of their business generally will necessarily undergo a great change. Everything will be quickened and vivified; credits and discounts will be done away with in a great measure, and money will be turned over three or four times where it used to be turned over once. The telegraph will tend to equalize values over all the world. The numerous intermediate agents who heretofore have absorbed most of the profits of commerce will be dispensed with, and the producer and consumer will be brought much nearer each other. Such are some of the extraordinary changes that are about to be made. It may take some time to revolutionize the old-established system of business, but we shall soon begin to see and feel the change that is inevitable.

The Last Resort of Rebeldom—Appeal to the Supreme Court.

From the Times.

The injunction filed in the Supreme Court in behalf of the State of Mississippi affords the strongest evidence of the leniency—the rare forbearance and magnanimity—with which the States recently in rebellion have been treated by the National Government. It were impossible, we believe, to find an instance in history in which the promoters of an organized rebellion, having appealed to the sword and suffered decisive defeat, have subsequently been permitted to arraign the authority of the conqueror, and plead with all the forms of law for the very issues which they had striven to uphold on the battle-field. Yet this is the spectacle now being enacted before the highest judicial tribunal of the United States. Having failed to overcome the power put forth by the Federal Government in support of the Union—having tried ineffectually by the force of arms to assert the sovereignty of the Southern States, in the Secessionist sense of the term—having denied the title of the Federal Government to coerce Rebel States into submission, only yielding when further denial had become impossible—they propose now to transfer the struggle to the Courts, and to attain their ends by bringing the artillery of the Federal Judiciary to bear upon Congress. The effrontery of the spectacle is as notable as its novelty. In any other country the parties to these proceedings would have figured before the law in a totally different character. They would, long ere now, have been required to answer for their lives as rebels awaiting punishment. Here, there has been no punishment. The chief executive of the Rebellion has indeed been held in confinement, but there is no more likelihood of his being punished than of his being canonized as a saint and martyr; while the associate managers of the great conspiracy have been permitted to return in quiet to their homes, to resume, in most cases, possession of their property, and to participate in political discussion as unreservedly as though nothing unusual had happened. And now, by way of climax, some of these men actually enter the Supreme Court as contestants of the law-making power, and complainants in a case made up to defeat by legal quirks and quibbles the right of the people who put down the Rebellion to insure the substantial products of their victory. However the case shall end, the facts we have recited form a conclusive answer to the general charge of cruelty and oppression which unrepentant Rebels never tire of repeating.

The general allegations urged in support of the injunction are not calculated to change the impression thus created. They are essentially the old Secessionist allegations, and the published argument in their support is precisely such an argument as a legal disciple of Calhoun would have presented in a parallel case before the war. From beginning to end it exhibits nothing new. Its form is in some respects modified; the points as stated are necessarily different, but the essence is unchanged. Had the patriotic impulses of the North admitted of restraint in 1861, pending a discussion of the issues between the sections in the Supreme Court, the drift of the case for the seceding States would have been in its nature identical with that which Messrs. Sharkey and Walker have concocted in the name of Mississippi. Certain inherent rights would have been claimed for the State as against the Union, the right to secede being of the number. The constitutionality of coercion as a means of frustrating secession would have been disputed. The call for troops and nearly every other step taken by the Federal authorities in the presence of actual necessity, would have been denounced as at variance with the Constitution, with the "reserved rights of States," with the "original compact" of the Union, and we know not what besides. All the resources of the Calhoun logic would have been brought into play, and it is not improbable that the author of the Dred Scott decision would have ruled that the law and the Constitution were on the side of the Rebels. Were the Taneys a majority on the bench to-day, we may be sure what their judgment would amount to. It would be an elaborate affirmation of the right of individual States to destroy the Union. It would be a jesuitical denial of the right of the Union to repress rebellion or punish Rebels, or to do any one of the many things which Congress has deemed requisite to perpetuate the unity of the Republic. But of what avail would have been the hair-splitting, the musty reasoning, the disingenuous interpretation of half-a-dozen Taneys? The broad and common sense rendering of the conditions of national life would have prevailed. The people would have held, as in truth they did hold, that the Constitution is a means of preserving the harmony and vigor of the Union—not a cunningly devised instrument for effecting national disintegration.

So will it be with the bill filed by Messrs. Sharkey and Walker. It is a dishonest bill. Its pleas are mere attempts to bewilder and divert attention from the real issue. It avers that "Congress cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union," whereas Congress has simply said that Mississippi shall not break up the Union. It declares that the Rebels of the State "lost none of their political rights by rebellion:" that the Governments of their choice are constitutionally as valid as Congress itself; that any attempt to effect conditions, impose disabilities, and enforce oaths is at variance with rights which the Supreme Court is bound to maintain. The little incident of the Rebellion is carefully ignored. It is discarded from the argument as completely as though it were a holiday freak, with which the national Government has nothing properly to do. Stripped of legal verbiage and sophistry, the Sharkey and Walker argument may be paraphrased thus:—"The State of Mississippi has rights superior to those of the Union; its people rebelled against the Union, but, though conquered, their privileges as citizens of the Union continue precisely as though no rebellion had occurred; therefore, Congress cannot constitutionally dictate terms of readmission, or in any manner exact guarantees for the future. In a word, as these lawyers state the case, the Southern people, having tried to destroy the Union and failed, may now come back to fight the battle o'er again with ballots instead of bayonets. The proposition covers yet wider ground. For if the political rights of the South were constitutionally the same at the end of the Rebellion as before it rebelled, and if on this ground Congress may not set aside its local Governments as provisional or impose any terms upon its people, it follows that the interference of President Johnson immediately after the cessation of hostilities was equally unconstitutional. The point raised before the Supreme Court involves all that has been done since the surrender of Lee's army. Messrs. Sharkey and Walker affirm in substance that the whole of it is unconstitutional, since both the Executive and Congress, by their respective proceedings, have imposed tests and exacted conditions at variance with the Southern theory of State rights.

It is hardly necessary to say that the question is political, not legal. It is a question of national policy, not of judicial interpretation. It is a question which the country took into its own hands when it commenced the war to put down disunion, and which it will refuse to surrender, though Sharkey and Walker argue never so acutely. Having vanquished the Rebel armies, and crushed the physical elements of rebellion, the people are not prepared to leave their advantages of their triumph contingent upon the chances of a forensic contest. We have no apprehension that the Supreme Court will give aid or countenance to the affair. But whether in this case an injunction be granted or refused, the final determination of the status of the South will continue to rest with Congress.

The Handwriting on the Wall—A Panic in the Radical Party.

From the World.

Two remarkable articles are published by the Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's organ, and the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, a radical journal of acknowledged influence in New England. The "lesson of Connecticut," as the *Tribune* calls it, has been thoroughly learned and understood by at least two leading radical papers, and the Philadelphia *North American* also thinks that the radical majority in Congress "has been pushing along the car of national progress a little too fast for some sections of the party."

The Providence *Journal* states the case more nearly when it declares that the party "cannot endure everything which ambitious and extreme men may undertake to accomplish in its name-" that the schemes now fostered by the Radical leaders "are mischievous enough to ruin any party;" that if impeachment is successful "it is easy enough to see that the Republican party is ruined;" that forcing suffrage upon the States is "beyond the power of Congress, and will be exceedingly injurious to the continuance of the party's power." The Springfield *Republican* expresses its views in nearly the same strain. These journals see that their leaders will ruin the party. They see the defeat of Radicalism in one of its strongholds, Connecticut. The handwriting on the wall produces a panic in the party. The cry of the leading Radical journals of New England now is, that the party has "gone too far." It is quite possible that this going "too far" may be followed by a repentance that comes too late, and that the people may take the view of a Western judge, who tersely says, "Repentance at the eleventh hour may do; but—a man that comes in at half-past twelve."

Taxation, Etc., in Great Britain.

From the World.

It appears from the official returns made last month that the gross amount of revenue from customs, excise, stamps, land and assessed taxes, and property and income tax was, altogether, £263,380,157 in the five years from 1827 to 1831, and £283,350,391 in the five years from 1862 to 1866. At the beginning of the first period under consideration, the population was 23,100,529, and at the last period was 29,395,051. The taxation on each individual decreased from £2 5s. 5d., or about $14 in the present paper currency of the United States, to about $11 at the present time.

The diminution in the number of articles on which customs duties are levied is more striking. In substance, it may be said they are now only nine in number—those on pepper and timber having been repealed on the 9th of May last. The following is an account of all the customs receipts of Great Britain for the last and two preceding fiscal years—the articles being then thirteen in number:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Tobacco	£6,091,727	£6,245,489	£5,535,914
Sugar	5,394,570	5,445,621	5,645,488
Spirits	3,240,889	3,467,330	4,018,628
Tea	4,431,867	3,189,269	2,558,154
Wine	1,319,261	1,374,859	1,411,058
Corn	625,232	647,099	824,442
Fruits	385,595	408,490	398,402
Coffee	394,879	384,302	386,818
Chicory	129,069	127,892	109,093
Pepper	120,426	124,400	28,636
Timber	283,340	308,802	25,531
Cocoa	17,380	17,871	19,196
Other articles	64,176	58,548	36,961
Totals	£22,498,211	£21,799,972	£21,996,351

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30¼p

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.
In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.
By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage:" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
4 6 tf

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE OF THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock M., to take action with reference to the creation of a LOAN, to be secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the Company.
4 1 10 EDWARD SWAIN, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 523 MINOR street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.
4 3 11t] CHARLES C. WILSON,
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.
By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the TIONESTA OIL, L., AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 303 WALNUT Street, third floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of April, at 12 M. JAMES M. PRESTON,
3 30 10t Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held. W. MOONEY,
4 6 9t Secretary.

IF THE STOMACH IS WRONG ALL IS WRONG.
TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,
while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthy activity to the sluggish liver.
FOR SALE BY THE WHOLE DRUG TRADE.
4 2 tuths3t

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.
4 5 tuths 1M1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10¼ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NEW STYLES OF
TEA SETS AND ICE PITCHERS,
Very Beautiful in Design and Finish.
ALL PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE.
MEAD & CO.,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER PLATED-WARE.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted.
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash. [5 15¼p

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 1¾

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¾

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26¾

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¾ SOLID SILVER-WARE

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY!
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth3m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

REMOVAL.
DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 21 tmp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—This Society held its nineteenth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Home, Catherine street, above Seventh.

Mr. Kelly presided.

The Managers' Annual Report shows that during the past year 3389 nights' lodgings were furnished, and that the greater part of those who availed themselves of the privilege were sober persons, and generally in search of employment. While the larger number were artisans and laborers, some were registered as clerks, musicians, and teachers. About two hundred were freed men and women from various parts of the South.

In the Industrial School 155 scholars have been under instruction, who were partially provided with food and clothing.

The expenditures of the year amounted to $4658·79; the donations to $3232·15. From the St. George's Society, for board and lodgings for the poor, $277·60 were received; from the Scotch Society for the same, $17·50; from the Christian Commission, $61·30; from the Swiss Consul, $30·40.

4954 patients have been attended to, 6384 prescriptions furnished, and 1068 teeth drawn.

This department came under the care of the Managers in the year 1853, before which time it had been conducted by a separate organization, under the name of the Moyamensing Dispensary. Up to the present date there have been 59,851 patients prescribed for, and 113,320 prescriptions compounded by the resident physician.

The officers elected yesterday were as follows:—President, David Scull; Vice-Presidents, John Kelley, Charles J. Rowland; Recording Secretary, Edward Bettle, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles P. Perot; Treasurer, Wistar Morris.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Chief Detective Lamon and Officers Train and Smith arrested last night a young man, Thomas Riley, on the charge of robbing the cigar store of Mr. Grim, No. 331 Arch street, on Sunday morning. The goods stolen were recovered.

Mollie Conner, alias Hogan, whose picture has adorned the Rogues' Gallery for some time, hails from St. Louis, and is notorious as a female expert in shoplifting. Yesterday she was captured in this city, and now occupies one of the Central Station cells. She is charged with entering a store on Eighth street and stealing a piece of grenadine, valued at $80. Next she visited a store where a bonnet was lying upon the counter, which had been sold to a lady, wrapped up, and was in front of the purchaser. Mollie adroitly slipped the bonnet off the counter, and left with it without interference. Next she proceeded to the store from which the piece of goods had been taken, and there she was caught in the act of rolling up a mantilla. Information was sent to Chief Detective Lamon, who despatched Detective Webb to the store, and escorted Mollie to the cell above referred to. She will have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

FIRES.—An alarm of fire was given last evening, about 8 o'clock, caused by the burning of a hay-loft on Germantown avenue, near Franklin street, in the upper part of Germantown. Loss $5000, partially insured. Three valuable horses and two cows were in the lower part of the structure and were saved. The two Germantown engines, together with one from Manayunk, saved the adjoining property from being burned.

The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of a barn filled with straw and hay, back of the Darby road, below Gray's Ferry Bridge. The structure, with its contents, was totally destroyed. Loss not ascertained.

CASUALTIES AND HOSPITAL CASES.—The following-named persons were yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

Patrick Blaken, with a leg fractured by a bank of earth falling upon him on the Ridge road.

Charles Chapman, aged thirty-four, with two fingers cut off by being caught in machinery at Verree & Mitchell's manufactory.

William Stewart, with three of his toes cut off by some machinery falling upon his foot from a dray at Fifth and Locust streets.

John Farron, aged fifteen, with his shoulder dislocated by falling at Seventh street and Marriott's lane.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The work of repairing Coates street wharf, on the Delaware, and the large culvert which passes through it, has been commenced.

The building on the northwest corner of Second and Pine streets is being removed to give place to a banking-house for the Sixth National Bank, now located in Second street, below Lombard.

Contracts have been made and the work commenced on seventy-four dwellings, on Seventh and Franklin streets, between Diamond street and Susquehanna avenue; fifty-seven on Park avenue, between Columbia and Montgomery avenue; and forty on Twentieth street, north from Jefferson street.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held last evening, in their hall, Athenæum Building, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets.

Colonel J. Ross Snowden Presided.

A letter was read, having been received from D. Rodney King, Esq., presenting to the Society an old volume containing the proceedings of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, from June, 1793, to 1794. David Rittenhouse, President, Casper Coates and David Jackson, Vice-Presidents.

Colonel John S. Warner delivered an address, taking as a subject the history of the song, "Star Spangled Banner;" and, after the address, the old song was sung, by Ferdinand Durang, with thrilling effect.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.—A part of the imports at this port last week, from the West Indies, was 4300 hogsheads of sugar, 1550 boxes of sugar, and 6000 hogsheads of molasses. This is the most substantial evidence of the extensive commerce which Philadelphia has with the West Indies.

SOMETHING ABOUT SUNDAY CARS.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, before whom the argument in the case of certain citizens vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, in relation to the running of the cars on Sundays, have decided not to give a decision in the case until next October.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 477 loads of hay and 82 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, North Seventh street. Best quality Timothy hay sold at $2@2·20 per 100 pounds; mixed at $1·90. Straw sold at $1·50@1·55 per 100 pounds.

MARKET RENTALS.—The sum of $35,115·25 has been received by the Commissioner of Markets for rents of stalls and stands in the various Market Houses for 1867.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON FINANCE met last night to consider the proposition of creating a loan of $800,000 for the building of culverts, etc. It was moved to reduce the amount to $500,000, and after discussion the question was laid over.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The Academy was densely crowded last evening, and Madame Parepa-Rosa's *debut* in opera here was a complete success. To-night *Norma* will be presented with a great cast.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut, this evening, Mr. James E. Murdoch plays "Alfred Evelyn," in Bulwer's *Money*.

At the Walnut Miss Lucille Western, Mr. George H. Clarke, Mr. Walcot, and the company in *East Lynne*.

At the Arch Mr. Edwin Adams and the company in *Clairvoyance; or, The Man with the Wax Figures*.

At the American, the variety troupe will appear in an excellent programme.

BENEFIT OF THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The entire receipts of the Peak and Berger Families of Bell Ringers, at Concert Hall, this evening, will be presented to the Treasurer of the Committee on Collections of the Southern Relief Fund. The performance will be unusually attractive, and the fact that the proceeds are to be used in a truly charitable cause should crowd Concert Hall to its utmost capacity this evening.

HORTZ IS COMING.—Hortz, the great illusionist, who has been very successful in New York for eight months past, will open his tabernacle of diablerie and wonders at the Assembly Buildings in the beginning of May.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	5·31	MOON RISES	11·54
SUN SETS	6·33	HIGH WATER	5·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 23
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 26
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 28
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Mar. 28
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	April 10
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	April 10
Hermann	New York	Bremen	April 11
Arago	New York	Havre	April 12
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	April 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	April 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	April 13
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Brig W. Welsh, Strobridge, Guantanamo, S. & W. Welsh & Co.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr M. Reppller, Conover, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Ella Holgate, Golding, Hatteras Inlet.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Ella, Brammell, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, from Richmond, via Norfolk, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque Thomas Whitney, Moore (late Kelly, who was lost overboard in a squall night of the 23d ult. in the Gulf Stream), from Liverpool, via Bermuda, where she put in in distress, as before reported, 21 days, with mdse to E. A. Souder & Co.

Br. barque Maria, Killiam, 80 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.

Br. barque B. Rogers, Crosby, 33 days from Troon, with iron to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. barque John Mathues, Laughlin, 14 days from St. Jago, with sugar and honey to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Barque Cynthia Palmer, Miller, from Messina, via Gibraltar Feb. 10, with fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Ital. brig Italia, Romgno, 80 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, 22 days from Sagua, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. brig M. Wilson, Taylor, 15 days from Caibarien, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig J. Bickmore, Graffam, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Schr Chiloe, Henderson, from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to G. C. Carson & Co.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Antelope, Chadwick, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Artist, Price, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, 8 days from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Majesty, Murphy, 4 days from Federalsburg, with railroad iron to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr M. Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr Helen, ——, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr Alphabet, Taylor, 2 days from Accomac, with oats to Conquest & Lowber.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Bird, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, hence, at Havana 31st ult.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Caro, Beals, hence, at Mobile 6th inst.

Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, hence at St. Jago 25th ult., and remained 28th.

Barque American Lloyds, Park, hence at Matanzas 1st inst.

Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., sailed from Cardenas 29th ult. for Sagua.

Brig Princeton, Wells, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 5th inst.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence at Cienfuegos 27th ult.

Brig Mary Wilson (Br.), sailed from Caibarien 21st ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig E. H. Kennedy, Geyer, sailed from Havana 30th ult. for Sagua.

Brig Nellie, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 4th inst.

Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, hence at Matanzas 30th ult.

Schr Emily L. Barth, Smith, sailed from Cienfuegos 26th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, sailed from Cienfuegos 28th ult. for Philadelphia.

Steamtug Theodore, Birley, hence at Dighton 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

United States survey schr Arago, when in Neuse river, about five miles below Newbern, N. C., at 9 P. M., March 30, struck upon a Confederate "Yankee-catcher," and got snagged. By the prompt exertions of the officers and crew, aided by the pumps, the schr was kept afloat, and the hole was plugged and caulked, and by 1 A. M. all was considered safe, and the watch below turned in; but from some mishap or other the water again rushed through the breach, and by 3 o'clock the schr went down in ten feet of water, the officers and men having barely time to get off, and losing all their clothing, etc.

The Br. ship Pomona, Stickney, cleared at Savannah 2d inst. for Liverpool, with the following valuable cargo:—2541 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,220,856 pounds, valued at $361,930·56; 485 bales of Sea Island cotton, weighing 161,111 pounds, valued at $79,587·30; 209 sticks timber, 137,708 feet, valued at $1874; 34½ tons of manganese, valued at $1035. Total value of cotton, $441,517·86; total value of cargo, $444,426·86.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Flatholm and Usk Lights.—Notice is given that on or about the 1st of October next, the Flatholm light will be colored red, between the bearings of N. ¼ W. and NE.; and

The Usk light will be colored red, between the bearings SE. ¾ E. and SSE., and between the bearings of S. by E. SSW. ½ W., from whence into the land it will be white. It will then show white between S.SE. and S. by E. to mark the channel into the river, and a white strip will show up the river between the bearings of NE. by E. ½ E. and E. by N. ¼ N.

Further notice will be given when the above alterations have been effected.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, March 11, 1867.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1·00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOST BRILLIANT AND DECIDED SUCCESS.
PAREPA-BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 9,
Bellini's celebrated Opera of
NORMA.
Madame PAREPA ROSA as NORMA
Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH as ADALGISA
Signor LIMBERTI as POLIONE
Signor SUSINI as OROVESO
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Madame Parepa Rosa, Brignoli, Ferranti, Susini, Sarti.
THURSDAY—DON GIOVANNI,
with an unequalled distribution of characters.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, and close of the season.
Seats obtained at the Academy and Trumpler's.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of the distinguished histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in his great impersonation of
ALFRED EVELYN,
in Bulwer's great Comedy, in five acts, entitled
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Wednesday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday—HAMLET. Friday—STRANGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE ONLY MURDOCH MATINEE,
on which occasion he will appear in
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ½ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 9,
ONLY NIGHT THIS WEEK
of the charming young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her unrivalled impersonations of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in the original and only genuine Play, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT
the merits of which are nightly attested by
SOBS AND TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST NIGHT OF CLAIRVOYANCE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
"EDWIN ADAMS."
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING,
The Great Play, in 6 acts,
with new scenery, machinery, and great cast, entitled
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR,
THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES.
Jean Vaubaron EDWIN ADAMS
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET.
GRAND EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1867.
A BRILLIANT BILL,
In which the celebrated
PEAK FAMILIES BELL-RINGERS,
And the popular
BERGER FAMILY,
Who have volunteered their services for the occasion, will present
THE CHOICEST COMPOSITIONS
in their repertoire. The whole forming
A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
of rare and
UNEXAMPLED ATTRACTION. 4 8 2t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.
CARL ROESE'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the valuable assistance of
MADAME CLARA BRINKERHOFF,
(her second appearance in Philadelphia),
MISS AUGUSTA ROESE,
MADAME A. MAY,
MR. WENZELL KOPTA,
(celebrated Violinist from Prague, his first appearance in Philadelphia),
MR. L. ENGELKE Accompanist
Tickets $1
To be had at the Music Stores, and at the door the entire day of the Concert. [4 6 6t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SIXTH AND LAST MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, 1867,
At half-past 4 o'clock.
First and only appearance for fifteen months of
THEODORE HABELMAN,
The distinguished German Tenor.
Tickets, One Dollar each. 4 8 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
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Baldwins' Butts, all sizes.
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Kenrick's and American Pulleys and Screws.
Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
Champion Clothes-Wringers.
Planes, Wood and Iron Rakes, etc.
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GENTS' DRESS HATS,
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES,
SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. 3 13 1mrp

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,
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CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE
Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

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THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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NEW GARMENTS IN CLOTH, for Spring Wear.
JOSEPHINE SACQUES.
MARKLAND SACQUES.
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WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
CLOAKS made to order.
SILK MANTLES, opening new styles every day.

SHAWLS.
Square Shawls, for Spring wear.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Black Thibet Long Shawls, fine qualities.
Black Thibet Square Shawls, auction purchase. [1 2 stuth4p

DRESS GOODS.
37½ cent Chene Mohair Poplins, light Spring shades, and as cheap as ever sold.
37½ cent Melanges, durable and fashionable.
37½ cent Grey or Second Mourning Poplins.
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65 and 75 cent fine quality Melanges.
85 cent Plain Colors Poplin Alpacas.
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BLACK SILKS.
$1·25 for a fair quality Black Silk.
$1·60 and $1·80 for a good Black Silk.
$2·37 and $2·65 for much better goods.
$3·87 for White Edges Drap-de-France, elegant.
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PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT
HAVE JUST OPENED
One case All-wool Delaines, choice colors, at 37½ and 50 cents.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 62½ and 69 cents.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
French Percales, plain and figured.
Plain color Alpacas and Mohairs.
A new lot of Mixed Goods, suitable for Travelling Dresses.
A new lot of stripe and plaid Scotch Ginghams
American Ginghams; Delaines, and Calicoes.
Good quality black and white stripe Shirtings.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Hair cord stripe and plaid Muslins.
White and Buff Piquas.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, Huckaback, and Russia Crash.
A cheap lot of 11-4 Linen Sheeting.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Hosiery and Gloves, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
N. B.—Best quality Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
One case Water Twist Bleached Muslins, 20 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25 cents, etc.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15 cents.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25 cents.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forrestdale, Superior Shirting, etc. etc.
Best makes of Unbleached Muslins.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
Nainsook Muslins, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50 cents, etc.
Soft Finish Cambrics, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 37, 45, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
Very fine Swiss Mulls, cheap.
Job lot Shirred Muslins, 75 cents, worth $1.
Very fine Striped Nainsooks.
Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs from Auction.
Boys' Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Plain Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored and Bordered Hdkfs., etc. etc.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, cheap.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Delaines Calicoes, Black Alpacas, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
HAVE NOW OPEN
A LARGE AND ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
SPRING STYLE
MANTILLAS, ETC.,
IN ALL SEASONABLE MATERIALS.
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
4 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·50. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
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TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

New Aspect of the Suffrage Question.

EVERYTHING points to the issue of impartial suffrage as the great event in the political contests of the present year. In several of the Northern States amendments have been proposed to their constitutions, striking out the word "white," and these amendments will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the elections next fall. This is the case in Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and several other States, we believe, and will be the case in New York, as her Constitutional Convention, soon to be elected, will doubtless strike the word "white" from her constitution. There will then be a pretty general canvass in the North, this coming summer and fall, over the question of allowing colored citizens to vote.

At the same time with this canvass of the suffrage question in the North, there will be in progress, all over the South, the great work of reconstruction under the law of Congress. The distinguishing feature of this great Southern campaign will be the effort to control the negro vote. The Democrats are already in the field and bidding high for it. The old Democratic leaders are hob-nobbing with the negro masses in the most familiar style. They are making professions of the most disinterested friendship for the black race, and pledging themselves to the most thorough measures of political equality. More than all this, they are pointing to the exclusion of negroes from the ballot-box in some of the Northern States as an argument against the "radicals." Says Governor Orr to his black hearers in Charleston (and he asks that it may go on the record):—

> "When the emissary comes here from the State of New York, Massachusetts, or Ohio, and says to the black man, 'We are your friends; we are going to take care of you; vote with us; these white people cannot be trusted;' I want our colored men to say to these emissaries, to the Massachusetts men, that in South Carolina, under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man, twenty-one years of age, is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts, unless he could read and write. Say to the emissary of Ohio who comes here for the purpose of giving advice as to how you shall vote, Go back to Ohio, and enlighten the heathen there, before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to vote."

Here we see the shape the contest is taking at the South. Now, the question arises, What position are the Democrats of the North going to take on this suffrage question? They cannot expect their party to control the votes of the negroes at the South, and yet at the same time oppose negro suffrage at the North. Such a course would point the arguments and give power to the appeals of every radical orator in the South. Southern Democrats have themselves set the example of appealing to these discriminations in the North against the negro for political effect at home, and Southern radicals will not be slow to follow their example. If Northern Democrats go against negro suffrage at the North, the Democratic party will lose the negro vote all over the South, and ten more States will be added to the Republican column.

The Republican party, North and South, is pledged to impartial suffrage. It cannot go back on that issue if it would. Hence, the Southern radical can point to the position of his party on this question with perfect confidence. He will not fail to remind the colored voter that he owes the exercise of the elective franchise to a radical Congress, and that all over the North the Republican party is a unit in favor of removing every restriction from the political rights of the colored citizen. If in addition to this he shall be able to show the colored voters of the South that the Democratic party of the North is arrayed against the enfranchisement of the negro, his victory will be complete. Hence we see that the only possible chance for the Democrats to carry the Southern States is by falling in with this suffrage movement all over the country, and preventing it from becoming distinctively a Republican movement. Unless they do this, their chances as a party in 1868 are not worth "a row of pins."

There are indications that the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders see the drift of events, and are changing their course accordingly. We find no articles against negro suffrage in the New York *World*. We *do* find in that paper very powerful articles intended to impress the Southern Democrats with the necessity of controlling the colored vote. There are other straws which indicate the course of the current. For instance, our Democratic contemporary has had nothing to say against the recent law allowing colored people to ride in the cars in this city. Would it have been equally reticent two years ago?

The fact is, the Democrats have not the remotest chance of success in 1868 unless they can carry nearly the entire South. This is a vital necessity for the party. Fortunately, this necessity is involved with the enfranchisement of the blacks. We must not be astonished, therefore, if we find Northern Democrats making as astounding summersaults on this question as the Southern leaders are just now doing. It is not at all impossible, nay, hardly improbable, that in less than six months we shall find all parties by common consent going in for impartial suffrage.

A CAUCUS of the Liberals in the British Parliament has decided to oppose the Reform bill as presented by Disraeli, and bring it to a test vote. We are told that they feel confident of success. At a previous caucus last week two hundred and seventy-four members were present. The House of Commons consists of six hundred and fifty-eight, so that we may suppose that the strength of the Liberals at its minimum is two hundred and seventy-four, and that they count on sufficient of the Adullamites to secure the necessary majority. If they succeed, Lord John Russell will come once more into power.

The Coming Continental War.

SINCE the days of Louis XIV, when France first had an established policy, it has been the diplomatic rule of the Ministers of the Crown to keep the country in the first rank of nations, by "holding the balance of power." M. Thiers defines the "balance of power" as "a divided Germany, a divided Italy, and a united France," and bitterly assails the present Napoleon because of his having allowed the supremacy of France to pass away by allowing Germany to become Prussia, and Italy to become a unit. It would seem, however, from the advices which come to us to-day, that the Emperor has determined to show that the charge of M. Thiers is ill-founded, and has already taken steps which will either lead to the annexation of Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, or else to an open war with Prussia. The indications which we have received are of the most ominous character. At the time of the Fenian outbreak, a few weeks since, we called attention to the hopelessness of the enterprise by the total absence of all effect on the stock market. The Consols are the best barometer that can be laid before the public. Any real danger of national power at once influences them, and when we received the cable despatch of the fall of all Government stocks, we had much more sure intelligence of danger than if the minutiæ of the Emperor's intentions were laid before us.

We cannot, therefore, but take it for granted that if a war does not convulse Europe, there is at least strong reason for fearing one. Not only does the condition of the Empire lead us to believe that Napoleon must see that a foreign and popular war is necessary for the retention of his hold on the affections of the French people, but also we can now see the preparation on the part of Prussia which clearly foreshadowed anticipated war. Not long since the financial Solons were astonished at the proposals of that Government for a loan of $30,000,000. No one could see what that sum was needed for. All the expenses of the late war had been paid by the defeated Government, and why then should Prussia seek to negotiate another loan? The reason is now developed. Bismark saw the approach of the conflict with France which is now so evident, and, by a timely loan, sought to prepare the Treasury for the new demand to be made upon it.

In regard to the probable issue of the conflict, we cannot, of course, foretell what accident may turn the fate of battle, but judging from the physical strength of the two powers, we think the prospect of success rests with France. It may be true, as Bismark says, that "if we place Germany in the saddle, we shall find her quite able to ride;" but it seems to us that a longer time than eight months is required to confederate into one so many fragments of powers. A confederacy such as that of North Germany is always unwieldy, especially before the various States have grown accustomed to a common government, so that while Prussia has increased her subjects from eighteen to forty millions, yet there has been really very little increase of military strength. The needle gun has not yet been supplied to her new auxiliaries, and really the contest must rest between France proper and Prussia proper. Both nations just now have great *prestige* attached to their names. Each is led by a chief who stands in the foremost rank of *diplomats*. But France has a thoroughly disciplined army of 600,000 men, and, in a foreign war, its population is a unit. The Liberals who have been reproaching the Emperor for inaction must now stand by him, so that a united France, with a friendly Austria and semi-friendly Holland and Belgium, and neutral Italy, will be well able to cope for mastery with even that Government which stretches from the Alps to the Baltic, and rules all citizens between the Vistula and the Rhine. The struggle will be between giants, and the decision will remap Europe. How soon it will begin no one can tell. Before the month is out all the Continent may be in arms.

LUXEMBOURG.—"The Emperor hesitates to release Holland from her engagement," says the Associated Press despatch by the cable, and we are supposed to be at once familiar with the state of affairs in the French Cabinet. As we do not yet know what the "engagement" was, and the "hesitation" of the Emperor is entirely natural, although decidedly undiplomatic, we do not see that we know much more than we stated a few days since. It seems probable, however, that if the "hesitation" ends in his insisting on the cession of Luxembourg, that war with Prussia will interrupt the Exposition. It is evidently the policy of France to keep things in abeyance until the Exposition is concluded, so that we will not be surprised to see the Emperor "hesitate" until October.

ANOTHER REBEL SAINT.—We have to record the canonization of another Rebel saint—none other than the notorious Wirz, hung for the starvation and murder of our prisoners at Andersonville. His late counsel, one Schade, being about to leave the country, writes a long, rambling, disjointed letter to the "American people," to convince them not only that Wirz was an innocent and persecuted man, but that 26,000 Rebel prisoners died (by implication *starved*) in the North "in the midst of plenty." Saints are getting plenty.

The Responsibility of Northern Democrats for the Rebellion.

THE New York *World* is combating the assertion of the New York *Times*, that the Democrats of the North gave great encouragement to the South to Rebel in 1860–61. Here is what a distinguished Democratic leader of the South, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, says upon that point:—

> "Many of you well remember that when the war first commenced *great hopes and expectations were held out by our friends in the North and West that there would be no war; and that if it commenced it would be north of Mason and Dixon's line, and not in the South*. You know, sir (turning to General Sickles), that faith was pledged; and I will now state that if that faith had been properly carried out, there is no probability that any State but South Carolina would have seceded from the Federal Union."

Governor Orr is correct. Such were the hopes and expectations held out by the great majority of the present Northern leaders of the Democratic party; and had it not been for this position of the Northern Democracy, we should probably have had no general Rebellion at the South. It was the encouragement of Northern Democrats that led the South to take that fatal step.

RESTIVE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.—A Union meeting held in Smythe county, Va., on the 19th ult., for the purpose of organizing for action under the Reconstruction law, was broken up by an armed body of Rebels, who drove the Union men out of the Court House and organized a meeting of their own, at which they passed resolutions "denouncing Congress as an unconstitutional body, usurping its functions in depriving the people of the South of their liberties and forcing upon them negro suffrage; and that it is the sense of this meeting that President Johnson should use the whole military power of the Government to prevent the usurpation, and protect the people of the South in their rights and liberties as citizens of the United States."

General Schofield, upon being informed of the affair, promptly sent an officer to inquire into all the circumstances attending it, and a small body of troops will probably be stationed in that county.

Such instances as this show the necessity for the military features of the Reconstruction law. Without it, free speech would be impossible.

THE CHILDREN OF PHILADELPHIA.—On our eighth page to-day will be found a valuable series of tables, embracing the statistics of the children of this city between the ages of six and eighteen years, which have recently been prepared under the supervision of Edward Shippen, Esq., President of the Board of School Controllers. They will well repay examination.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

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Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 Nth 4TH ST.

THIS IS THE TIME TO PLANT FRUIT and Ornamental Trees, Strawberries, Raspberries, and Blackberries, new and choice varieties, carefully selected with good roots, and sent according to order. Catalogues gratis. Address
JOHN PERKINS
MOORESTOWN, N. J
2t*

A GREAT CURE OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1866.—Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—*Sir:*—I consider it my duty to express to you my gratitude for the cure which your valuable medicines, viz., the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, have effected in my wife's case. From the beginning of the year 1861, my wife had a most distressing cough for four years, during which time she had been under the care of two physicians. However, in November, 1865, she grew worse and was confined to her bed, and the physicians gave up all hopes of her ever getting well, as every medicine used afforded no ease. At that time I was assured by her physician that she was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the reach of medical skill, and therefore could not live much longer. His last advice was for her to go South, which she intended to do; but I am happy to say, before she could get ready for the voyage, I had the good fortune to hear of your valuable medicines; and she at once called upon you, and had an examination through your well-known Respirometer, the result being a promise on your part to cure her. So by the faithful use of your valuable medicines she soon recovered good health, and I am happy to state and say that she is now perfectly well. I attribute it all to your valuable medicines, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

My only anxiety now is to make her experience known to others, so that the virtue of your medicines may be more fully known. I give you full privilege to publish this.

Most respectfully, LOUIS M. VOEGEL,
Chief Steward of steamship Saratoga,
Pier 21, foot of Fulton street, N. R. Residence, No. 208 Elm street, near Spring.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is professionally at his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday; and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 per half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also by druggists generally.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

AN INTERESTING MISSIONARY MEETING.—Last evening there was held at the St. Luke's P. E. Church, on Thirteenth street, above Pine, a most interesting meeting, being no less than a missionary gathering to hear and report on the progress made in Christianizing the souls of the Indian tribes of the Great West. The church was thronged with persons deeply interested, and there was present an Indian delegation to participate in the exercises. The meeting was opened by the services common to evening worship. Rev. Mr. Hare, of Christ Church, presided, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Howe, Rector of St. Luke's.

Rev. Thomas Hinman, who has labored long in the far-off West, among the Dakota Indians, was introduced, and made statements of facts and gave descriptions of Indian life, all of which were listened to with great attention by the large and interested audience. In his own experience, during his early labors, more than two hundred warriors of the tribes of Southern Minnesota were converted and baptized, bringing their warlike weapons to the ministers of God to have them destroyed. The good work was, as he stated, progressing in a most gratifying manner. After the conclusion of this address, the Indian delegation sang a hymn, following which Rev. Mr. Jackson, an Indian missionary, delivered an interesting and powerful appeal to the people not to hesitate in the work, but to press onward, for the prize, that of gaining souls unto God, was within their reach.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Frances Moore, a colored woman, last evening stole a bundle of clothes from a dwelling at South and Fifth streets, for which theft she was arrested at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, by Officer McCullen, and committed to answer.

James Sullivan also appropriated several articles near Second and South streets, for which he was remanded by the Alderman for a further hearing.

Thomas Allan was found in possession of a butcher's cleaver, near Second and Queen streets, and not only could he give no account of it, but hacked and slashed generally, to the defacement of surrounding property; for all of which he was held to answer.

Mary Ann Ireland, aged 35, was in a very accommodating mood yesterday afternoon, in the Seventeenth Ward. An old lady was wending her way towards a depot, lugging along a heavy valise, when Mary ran alongside, and in a most affable manner requested to carry said valise. This the old lady granted, when the "Merry Ireland," under full sail and high pressure, moved quickly into the distance, leaving the elder craft perfectly horror-stricken and shaky. Mary was committed to answer this afternoon.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSE.—Thomas C. Boyd, aged thirty-two, was arrested last evening in the neighborhood of Darien street and Girard avenue, on the charge of receiving goods on false statements. It seems that Thomas, some days since, stepped into the tailoring shop of George Hines, bought a suit of clothes, and offered in payment a check on a National Bank in the interior of the State, for the sum of $41. All things moved easily for a time, when, desiring to make a payment, Hines ascertained the fact of the worthlessness of the paper which Boyd had given. He telegraphed to the President of the First National Bank, and learned that no person named Thomas C. Boyd had money in that institution. Hines lodged complaint, and Boyd was yesterday afternoon arrested and committed by Alderman Fitch to answer.

A DISCOUNT OF FIFTY PER CENT.—A youth named Thomas Donnelly was engaged by Mr. Stockton as a salesman in the latter's dry-goods store, at Second and Poplar streets. Soon after the advent of the young man into the business, the profits of the concern perceptibly decreased. Mr. Stockton entertaining suspicions as to the honesty of his new clerk, gave notice to Detective Brown. Mr. Brown, a day or so ago, in the absence of Mr. Stockton, went to the store and made purchases to the amount of $26·25. The proprietor, in looking over his books, found the amount of the sale marked at $13. The youth, having made the entry, withheld the money. For this he was this morning arrested, and committed for a hearing this afternoon.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Notice was some time ago given in the TELEGRAPH of the robbery of about $200 worth of pipes, cigars, etc., from a store No. 331 Arch street. The burglars effected an entrance by prying open the back door opening into Dannaker's Court. Last night Chief Detective Lamon, and Detectives Train and Smith, arrested John Riley, familiarly known as "Tinny," and Harry Swayne, in the vicinity of Third and Race streets. When arrested a valuable meerschaum, since identified as one stolen, was found upon Riley. Both were committed for a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

12 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	$46
48 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Co.	$76·50
16 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad	$11
100 shares Central Transportation Co.	$55
8 shares Southern Transportation Co.	$50·50
30 shares Empire Transportation Co.	$51
1 share Philadelphia Library	$34
20 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (Old Stock)	$6·25
24 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad	$10·50
8 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Co.	$34
28 shares Camden and Gloucester Turnpike Company	$2·37½
400 shares Black Diamond Coal and Iron Co.	$9
500 shares McClintock Oil Co.	$37
THIRD STREET, No. 334, south of Callowhill street	$27,500
DILLWYN STREET, No. 346, Brick Factory	6,900
NOBLE STREET, No. 125, Brick Dwelling	2,700
NOBLE STREET, Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, and 123, Brick Dwellings, $3550, $2250, $2275, $2200, $2200, $2400, $2350.	
NOBLE AND FRONT STREETS, Store and Dwelling	$4,000
FRONT STREET, No. 502, Bakery	2,025
SIXTH AND MASTER STREETS, N. E. corner Lot	7,000
MASTER AND RANDOLPH STREETS, N. W. corner Lot	8,000
MARIA STREET, No. 445, Dwelling	2,800
OLIVE STREET, No. 1033, Dwelling	3,400
TWENTY-FIRST AND SUMMER STS., N. W. corner, Store and Dwelling	4,600
SIXTH STREET, No. 122, Store	12,600
BROAD STREET, Building Lots	4,750
JEFFERSON STREET, Lots	1,800
GROUND-RENTS, $210 and $90 a year	$3900, 1,400

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station today, Thomas K. Donelley was charged with larceny. He was a cutter with Owen J. Stockton, a tailor doing business at No. 832 N. Second street. He acknowledged that he had stolen $200. He took $13 out of $22·25 at one time. The defendant was arrested by Detective Brown. He was held in $1200 bail to answer.

Rachel McSorley was charged with abusing a Mrs. Hunt, who was a witness against her husband, who was committed to prison a short time since. Rachel was held in $600 bail for her good behavior.

Harry B. Swain and John Creighton, alias John Reilly, were charged with entering the store of Louis B. Grim, No. 331 Arch street, and stealing a quantity of pipes, etc. The particulars will be found elsewhere in our columns. Several parties were present, who testified that they bought a pipe of Creighton, Swain being in company with him. The prisoners were each held in $2000 bail each for their appearance at Court.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—James Morisy was before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon upon the charge of swindling. The evidence not being sufficient to criminate him, he was discharged. This morning a warrant was issued for his and his wife's arrest upon the same charge.

Two reserve officers proceeded to his place of residence. He keeps a boarding-house at No. 748 Swanson street. He was not there. The officers went to a tavern near by, and as they entered Morisy left by the back door. He was discovered looking over the fence in the yard and arrested. He said his wife Agnes had gone to New York. Reserve Officer Parker captured her shortly after. The story of her having gone to Gotham proved a fabrication. Both parties are charged with swindling a sailor out of $750. He deposited the money with them for safe-keeping, and they invested it, the wife says, in oil stocks. Morisy, on the contrary, says they received no money. The parties will have a hearing to-day, when the facts of the case will be divulged.

A DASTARDLY ASSAULT.—On Friday evening a man called at No. 1615 Market street, and asked for Mr. Martin, a boarder in the house. He came down to the door, and, without any provocation whatever, the man set upon and beat him in the most unmerciful manner, and then made his escape. Martin is a journeyman plasterer, and being satisfied with the wages his employer gave, did not enter into a "strike" with some of his fellow-craftsmen. The assailant is known to be one of the latter, but those who know him refuse to reveal his name, and by this means the rascal is shielded from the hands of justice. We hope the parties will overcome their reticence, and the offender receive his just deserts.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC was crowded last evening with a fashionable audience, to witness the splendid and triumphant *debut* of Madame Parepa Rosa in opera in this city. We cannot see the reason why the steady stream of ladies and gentlemen should have been forced to submit to an exoriation of costume by squeezing into a single small entrance, while our great Academy is furnished with several commodious doorways. The success of the troupe, we think will warrant the employment of at least one more doorkeeper.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—Special Agents of the Revenue Department are in this city in connection with the whisky frauds, under the management of John Miller, Revenue Agent. They are detailed for sixty days, to hunt up and seize all spirits offered or sold for less than the Government tax. These officers are now assiduously at work, and have already made some important seizures, and great good is expected to result from this movement of the department.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Officer Bartlerus arrested a young man on the corner of Callowhill and Fifteenth streets, for lounging about. This fellow suddenly jerked himself away and ran into a neighboring engine house, and when the officer followed to rearrest him, he was assaulted by Daniel and James Smith, the latter of whom threw bricks in an energetic manner. All three were arrested, and committed by Alderman Hutchinson in default of $600 bail each.

MUSIC.—We have received a charming little ballad, entitled "Would thou wert mine!" the words of which were written by Mr. J. E. McCaulley, the accompaniment being the composition of Professor Jean Louis. It will be a rare treat to the numerous friends of these two musical amateurs to secure a copy of their joint labor. Reed Meyer, of No. 722 Arch street, is the publisher.

A FRACAS AT FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS.—Two men, named Philips and Heenan, got into an altercation in a saloon at Fifth and Walnut streets this afternoon, about something, and Heenan kicked Philips in the jaw, breaking and fearfully lacerating it. The wounded man was removed to the Hospital. Heenan escaped.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. Noble had his leg broken by being thrown from his carriage, at Marshall and Brown streets. He was taken to his home.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—We have a complete assortment of this seasonable and sensible Garment in all kinds and shades of colors, at astonishingly low prices.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN } BENNETT & Co.,
FIFTH AND } TOWER HALL,
SIXTH STS. } No. 518 MARKET ST.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock, the collection of Modern Paintings belonging to Messrs. McClure & McCann, at their Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street. Every painting in the catalogue will be sold without reserve, on account of their retiring from the business, and comprises works by E. D. Lewis, James Hamilton, G. F. Bensell, W. E. Winner, and others. Open day and evening until nights of sale.

A HARD CASE.—A gentleman who had suffered many months with FEVER AND AGUE, purchased two boxes of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specific for that disease, for $1·00. He found himself cured before he had taken half one box, and in his gratitude sent his boy to know if the agent would *take back the other box and refund the fifty cents*. The agent declined to comply, thinking the cure cheap at $1·00. See advertisement in another column.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FIRST IN PEACE, as it has been during the war, and first in the estimation of the American people among all the perfumes of the world, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is a great staple of commerce in all parts of the United States. Its sale during the past year has been literally colossal.—*Canandaigua Repository.*

"SETTLED AT LAST."—Not the tariff or currency question, but the weather and the price of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Spring Clothing, under the Continental. The former, beautiful and bright—the latter, beautiful and cheap.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open their Spring styles of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats, on Thursday, April 11, when they will be pleased to see their patrons.

KNOWING HOW, and having the conveniences at hand, are the reasons that six superior cards, or one large Photograph, are made for $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Upholstery work done. Prices are reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING GLOVES. McINTIRE & BROTHER.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

DUCKETT.—On the evening of the 5th instant, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. DUCKETT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 882 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JAMES.—On Monday, April 8, ANNE LANGSTON, wife of Ben. Lloyd James.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 44 West Broad street, Burlington, N. J. Train leaves foot of Walnut street at 10 o'clock. **

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, Mr. JACOB S. LENTZ, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 Passyunk road, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

THE EUREKA FLOUR AND SAUCE SIFTER, for cleaning and lightening flour for baking, and making fruit sauces and jams smooth by removing the skins and stones. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

VERY THICK CAKE GRIDDLES, WHICH have the face ground off smooth, and a full variety of other Iron Griddles. Also, Soapstone Griddles, which do not require to be greased in using, and therefore do not fill the house with the odor of burnt fat. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT ADJUSTING TENNON CUTTERS, or Hollow Augers, which vary from ⅜ to 1 inch, and a variety of Bits and Braces, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p§

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

JOHN C. ARRISON
AT THE OLD STAND,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his

LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
OF
HOSIERY· GLOVES,
AND THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Made of the best materials by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [1 22rp§

J. WM. HOFMANN,
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

LARGEST OPENING OF THE SEASON.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,
No. 413 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN!
ON THURSDAY, April 11,
THE LARGEST VARIETY OF
STRAW GOODS
Ever Offered in this City, Comprising
1000 DOZEN OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
In all the newest styles and novelties of the season, together with
3000 BONNETS,
Of all the New Shapes.

P. S.—We invite the special attention of the Trade to our opening.

These Goods have been selected with great care, both from Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers.

Several shapes will be offered which are entirely new to this market. 4 6 4trp

SPRING STYLES BONNETS
OPENING THIS DAY.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
3 25 2m

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.
JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.
CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT
RAPSON'S
4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 18§

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,
Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.
Would call special attention to their
ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING MILLINERY OPENING, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
MRS. NICHOLS,
4 8 2t*] No. 102 S. EIGHTH Street, below Chesnut.

MRS. M. A. KING WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, April 9, a handsome assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
at No. 1106 CHESNUT street. Also, a case of French Bonnets.
4 6 3t*

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY,
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE.
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The French Secretary of State Delivers a Conciliatory Speech.

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

A Division in the English Reform Party.

This Evening's Market Reports.

By the Atlantic Cable.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—The Marquis de Moustier, Secretary of State, has made a very conciliatory speech, which had the effect to greatly lessen the panic in Europe.

ENGLAND.

A LIBERAL SPLIT ON THE REFORM QUESTION.

LONDON, April 9, 2 P. M.—The Liberal party in the House of Commons has split on the Reform question, and it is now thought that the Derby Government is safe.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, April 9—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ⅛ since the noon report, and are now quoted at 90 for money. The following are the current quotations for American securities:—U. S. 5-20s, 74⅜; Illinois Central, 79; Erie Railroad shares, 36¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2 P. M.—The Breadstuffs market is firmer, and prices are tending upwards. Wheat has advanced 3d. per cental, and is now quoted at 13s. 9d. for No. 1 red Milwaukie. Corn has advanced 6d. since the opening, the ruling figure being now 42s. per quarter for mixed Western.

The other markets are generally without change.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.

Business in the Senate.

Senators Cameron and Cattell have returned to Washington. An effort will be made to-day to arrange the slate for the Philadelphia Custom House appointments.

The Senate now has the Russian treaty under consideration, and will endeavor to dispose of it before adjourning to-day. The prospect now is, that the Senate will adjourn this week.

John P. Stockton for Minister to Austria.

The President to-day sent into the Senate the nomination of John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, as Minister to Austria, and Colonel Capron, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Senators Going Home.

Senator Wilson leaves for home to-night, and Senator Howard starts to-morrow.

Letter Dies and Stamps.

The Postmaster-General has awarded the contract for the supply of steel and iron letter stamps to Benjamin Chambers, of this city, and the contract for the supply of wooden stamps, to E. S. Zevely, of Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Mr. Donovan called up the House bill authorizing the Gas Committee of Philadelphia to visit the Gas Trust sessions. Ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. Connell, it was agreed if the House concur, that the joint rule prohibiting the transmission of bills within three days of adjournment, be suspended with respect to bills passed last night.

The Speaker presented the remonstrances of the Rev. B. H. Nadal and John Walker Jackson, of Philadelphia, against church taxation.

Among the private bills from the House the following were acted upon:—

The act appointing two additional assessors for the Fifteenth Ward of Philadelphia was passed finally; concurring with the Legislature of Ohio in relation to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal Company was passed finally; the supplement for the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia was passed finally; empowering the Ashland Iron Company, of Maryland, to hold land in Pennsylvania passed finally; incorporating the Nautical and Engineering College, of Philadelphia, passed finally; relating to notaries public in Harrisburg passed finally; incorporating the Pittsburg Tunnel Company passed finally; supplement for Wilkesbarre and Pittston Railroad Company passed finally; authorizing the Lombard and South Streets Railroad Company to increase its capital stock and bonded debt was passed finally; a supplement for the Frankford and Holmesburg Railroad Company, providing for the construction of a road from Holmesburg to Bustleton, passed finally.

House of Representatives.

An act to release the non-resident vendors of merchandize in Philadelphia from taxation when they sell their own wares, was opposed by Messrs. Gregory, Quigley, Mann, and Hood, on the ground that it made an unjust discrimination against the resident merchants and manufacturers, and was favored by Mr. Davis, and finally laid over.

The Senate bill relative to Councils was passed as follows:—

That in any year when the first day of January does not fall on Monday, the term of all members of Council of Philadelphia now elected, or to be hereafter elected, be and the same are hereby extended to the first Monday in January following the day in which the said term would otherwise expire.

The Senate act authorizing the courts in the case of contested elections of public officers to appoint a receiver of the moneys until the case be adjusted, was passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to straighten its tract between Philadelphia and Harrisburg was passed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Prospects and Aims of the State Conventions.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Union Republican State Convention has been called to meet here on the 17th instant, to provide for exigencies if the vote to-morrow is favorable to a call for a State Constitutional Convention. The object then is to call another Sovereign Convention, and bring matters to a crisis, regardless of consequences.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton quiet at 27½c. Flour firmer; 6500 barrels sold; State, $10·15@13·25; Ohio, $12·25@14·50; Western, $10·15@14·50; Southern, $11·90@17·50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active and 1@2c. higher; 85,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·25@1·27. Rye active; 80,000 bushels sold at $1·40. Oats active and 1c. higher; State, 76@78c.; Western, 70@74c. Provisions quiet and dull. Pork firm; new mess, $23·50. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 87¾; Reading, 100½; Canton Company, 43; Erie Railroad, 55; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 91½; Michigan Central, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; N. Y. Central, 100¼; Illinois Central, 113; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108; new issue, 107½; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, at sight, 9½; Money, 7 per cent. Gold closed at 134¾.

The Town of Wilkesbarre Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

EASTON, April 9.—A fire broke out at 7 A. M. to-day in Wilkesbarre, which has by this time destroyed all the buildings on Market street, from the Court House to the bridge. The telegraph office being burned, no communication has been had with that place.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Governor Saulsbury, of Delaware, has appointed James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. George Read Riddle. He formerly occupied the same position, but resigned in 1864, in consequence of the test oath. He will take his seat at once. Senator Saulsbury passed through this city last night, on his way home to Georgetown. If he resigns he will probably be succeeded by his brother, now Governor of Delaware.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Unheard-of Atrocity—Bar Iron, Railway Ties, and Kegs of Nails Placed upon the Track of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—Fearful Accident in Consequence—Arrest of the Perpetrators of the Deed, Etc.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening.

A piece of diabolism more frightful and cold-blooded than anything we have been called upon to record for a long time, was perpetrated yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad near this city. The results of the deed, so far as human life and limb are concerned, are comparatively small, but it is only by an apparent miracle that we are spared the necessity of recording a wholesale slaughter of men, women, and children.

The Cincinnati express train, consisting of one baggage and one express car, three passenger coaches, and sleeping car, left the Union depot yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. The train was filled with passengers, forty of whom had arrived during the forenoon from Cincinnati. When the train had gone about three-quarters of a mile beyond Turtle Creek Station, and was near Spring Hill, the engineer, Robert H. Kerr, discovered an obstruction on the track. The obstruction was placed upon a curve of the road, and could not be seen until the train was close upon it. The engineer immediately reversed the engine and whistled "down brakes," but could not sufficiently check the locomotive to prevent the collision. The engine struck the obstacle and was thrown from the track, together with the tender, the express, baggage, and two passenger cars, leaving only one passenger coach and the sleeping-car on the track.

THE KILLED.

The cars, as we have said, were filled with passengers, and were thrown about helter skelter, yet miraculous as it may seem, not a passenger was killed, and none were injured beyond a few bruises and scratches. The employes on the train did not escape so fortunately. Martin Pracken, a brakesman, was found securely wedged in between the first and second cars. In obedience to the signal he had tightened his brakes when the crash came, and the platforms of both cars were smashed, he being caught and held between the iron railings of the platform and the end of the car. An axe was employed to cut him out, but it soon became apparent that the railing would have to be cut off, a work which occupied over thirty minutes, during which the unfortunate man suffered inexpressibly.

His left thigh was found to be terribly crushed from the knee to the hip, and he sustained internal injuries of a serious nature. He was brought to this city and taken to his boarding-house, No. 56 Walnut street, where he has been living for a number of years with his cousin. He was attended by Dr. Hamilton, who had been called to the scene of the accident, and who came in with the unfortunate man.

THE INJURED.

Peter McCanley, an engineer on the road, was on the train proceeding to his home at Latrobe. He had his right foot badly crushed, and he received some cuts.

Robert H. Kerr, the engineer of the train, was badly scalded, received several cuts about the head. He resides at Latrobe.

W. Wilhelm, the baggage-master, had his shoulder badly bruised and received other injuries, but not very serious. He lives in Philadelphia. The injured men went on to their homes in the first train.

THE OBSTRUCTION.

The cause of this terrible accident was easily ascertained. Five cross ties, a bar of railroad iron, some kegs of spikes and other articles had been laid upon the track. They had evidently been carefully and skillfully placed with a view to accomplishing the purpose which had been so well subserved. The ties and one end of the rail lay upon the South track, while the other end of the rail and the spikes were placed on the north track, so as to make sure work of whichever train should come along first. The perpetrators apparently not being certain that the first train would be eastern or western bound.

THE CRIMINALS.

Three persons are supposed to have been concerned in the perpetration of the diabolical affair. Mr. Stone, who was on the locomotive with the engineer, informs us that they saw standing near the obstruction a man, who, as soon as the collision took place, jumped the fence and ran. He was pursued and captured, and during the afternoon brought to the city by a gentleman named John Duff, residing at Turtle Creek. Mr. Stone accompanied the prisoner. The man is an evil-looking person, having the precise appearance of a North Carolina soldier in the Rebel army in the last year of the war.

His name is thought to be Patrick Manahan, and he is the same man who was arrested on Wylie street some two months ago, begging food and money, throwing away the food and pocketing the cash. He played dumb then, but was brought to speech eventually. About 1 o'clock this morning two other men, named Paul Howard and Paul Price, were arrested at the coke-ovens in the Ninth Ward, and brought in. They say they are strangers from Harrisburg. They were locked up, and await proceedings.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Ch & Del 6s....b5.	93¾	100 sh Phila & E..b60.	28⅜
$4886 do..........b5.	93¾	100 do.........b60.	28¼
$500 U S 7-30s..Jy........	105¾	100 do.........s60.	28
5 sh Cam & Am........	130½	100 sh Reading..........	50¾
5 do............	130½	100 do.........b10.	50·44
75 sh Mech Bk...........	33	100 do.........b5.	50·44

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS

Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY-THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.

If you want the VERY BEST, then buy!

Gray's Patent Molded Collars,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,
The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.

GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,
The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.

GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR
In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.

If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the
UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S
UNION COLLAR A.

A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market except GRAY'S.

A full line of the above goods can always be had of

JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same.

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu13p

THE PLUM;

OR, WHAT WILL WE DO WITH IT?

A NEAT LITTLE WESTERN STORY.

Once upon a time there was a number of youngsters—naughty, of course—who became tired of the restraint placed upon them by their parents and guardians, and determined to travel to see the world for themselves. This they did, for has not Peter Peripatetic written the history of their singular adventures? First they beheld a barn:—

> "One said it was a barn,
> Another said nay,
> The other said it was a church
> With the steeple cut away."

This was a joke, and they all laughed at it quite heartily, but in due course of time they came across a young elephant, when

> "One said it was a cow,
> Another said nay,
> The other said it was 'Old Nick,'
> And they all ran away."

This was no joke, and so the boys did not laugh at it.

But all of this is like an event in modern times. There has recently been made a treaty between the "Great Bear of the North" and the "Hunkee-Doree Bald Eagle of the West," which the latter has been allowed the privilege of purchasing, for a very small amount of money, a very large tract of land. The said tract, called Russian America, is like the young elephant—nobody knows exactly what it is. The question has racked and divided parties, and has puzzled the brains of statesmen, diplomatists, editors, and politicians. No one can tell what kind of a bargain has been made, or what advantage will accrue to us from this gift.

Mr. Johnson, a citizen of Tennessee, looks upon the cession as a gift. It appears so cheap that the sum asked can only be regarded as earnest-money.

Mr. Seward, who has "fixed this little affair up," thinks that unless we accept the gift of Russian America, "no great war can last more than sixty days," and that it will be necessary to bring again into requisition that famous "little bell." In fact, unless we have Russian America the Union cannot be saved.

The Czar of all the Russias desires us to accept his "almost a gift," because he can no longer take care of it with profit to himself. It is so isolated, and then, too, he loves the Monroe doctrine, and has no doubt that the "boundless continent is ours." God bless the dear soul for those few words of comfort!

Napoleon looks upon the matter with pure *nonchalance*. He is absorbed in his attentions to the sick Prince Imperial, and the Paris Exposition.

England fumes over the matter. She sees danger in the 'ole haffair. By accepting this gift the continent will be turned into a huge pair of shears, and they some day may cut some poor Giles of an English Prince's love in twain. Besides, it savors of aggrandisement. It looks as if Russia desires to divide the world with the United States! and that would be 'orrible to the subjects of her Majesty, "on whose dominions, by 'eavens, the sun never sets!"

Senator Sumner, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, thinks the treaty is a neat thing, and quotes the classic Penn on treaties generally in support of his position. Yet he bids us look to the helm, lest, by avoiding this Scilla (silly?) rock in the ocean of affairs we wreck our ship of state (the radical party?) on the Charybdis of Democratic success in the coming campaign.

General Halleck (old Brains) is sure that Russian America is worth having, and thinks that the inhabitants of the Pacific will demand its purchase.

Simon Cameron says "wigwag," and Colonel Forney "sees disaster in the whole thing," unless more radical influences can be brought to bear upon "His Accidency."

General Meigs goes into exstacies over the new acquisition. He wants to see the doings of the old Norse kings repeated in that country. General Meigs is probably the most poetic Quartermaster-General that has ever lived.

The New York *World* thinks Russian America is a "sucked orange," but the world is full of snap judgment.

The *Herald* thinks it is a "pretty good egg," and is probably worth taking as a gift.

The *Tribune* opines that it would have been all well enough if we had carried Connecticut.

The *Times*, in a "little villanish" way, compliments Mr. Seward for his diplomacy in the matter.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is non-committal like most of our Philadelphia journals. Mr. Thurlow Weed would not refuse the gift if it could be shaped into a plank for the new conservative platform, with Grant and Farragut for the Presidency.

But we must have done. We have got into such a labyrinthine muddle over the opinions of these great men, that we are almost distracted. Soberly speaking, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH advises a prompt ratification of the treaty. We can lose nothing by it, and we may gain much. Ten years ago we could have had British America for the asking. We asked not because we thought its possession would not be at once advantageous. We can see now what we have lost—a country full of wealth and vitality. We have gained a viceroy and a quantity of humiliation. Ten years ago we could have had Mexico, on the promise to exclude slavery. We refused to do this, and the result is a country torn and bleeding, robbed of its richest treasures, and forever blighted by a robber called an Emperor. The same of Cuba—the same of the whole continent. In fine, we ought to have it all as soon as we are sure that we can govern ourselves properly and keep cutthroats out of office.

Suicide in Wisconsin.

FOX LAKE, Wis., April 8.—T. P. Davis, the proprietor of the American House, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing morphine. He leaves a wife and large family. No cause has been assigned for the act.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Will be furnished by the undersigned, at the lowest market price, without commission, in sums to suit purchasers:—

P. H. BRICE & CO.
GAW, BACON & CO.
T. WHELEN & CO.
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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

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For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

BANKING HOUSE

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JAY COOKE & CO.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

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A SPECIALTY.

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NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1

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ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
4 3 1m] S. HARVEY THOMAS.

NEW SIX PER CENT. LOAN

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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Free of all State, County and Municipal Taxes.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,

Stock Commission Brokers,
4 3 1w] NO. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY,

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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

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4 3 1m] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

4 5 12t NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

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AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

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CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID,

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Jos. T. Bailey,
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PRESIDENT,
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7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [1 2 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·0
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
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Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
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Spencer McIlvaine,
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A. B. Berger, "
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18
INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
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Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE
PROV. XIII. 22.
1865

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK

JANUARY 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Subscribed for and paid in cash	$200,000·00

ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

Amount of cash on hand	$143,325·85
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	27,077·54
Amount of United States 5-20 bonds, six per cent., par $100,000; market value	107,500·00
Amount of deferred premiums	38,299·47
Amount of all other assets	5,951·56
	$316,154·42

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses which have not been settled	5,000·00
Amount of losses which have been paid during the year $43,000.	
Amount of dividends (interest on stock) issued during the year, $14,000.	
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$169,500·99
Amount of premium notes taken	None
Amount of premiums earned, $193,608·53.	
Amount of interest money received	17,271·20
Amount of profit on sale of United States bonds	8,375·00
	$195,177·19

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	43,000·00
Amount paid for reinsurance	11,320·28
Amount of dividends paid	14,000·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to the Agents and Officers of the Company	71,515·73
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,958·70
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	15,246·57
	$158,241·28

The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, believing that the policy holder desires the greatest benefit at the least expense, and without any liability of assessment, recommends the

"JOINT STOCK SYSTEM"

As the safest and most consistent with true business principles. The system which this Company was the first to introduce in the United State is perfectly plain and safe. The policyholder gets what he pays for—Insurance on himself, not on others; his object is to provide for the payment of his policy at maturity, and not to speculate on dividends, in the adjustment of which he has no control.

The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers the following advantages:—

Security in a paid-up Capital of $200,000, and a Board of Directors composed of men of well-known integrity and experience.

Premiums nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

Losses paid within thirty days after good and sufficient proof of the death of the assured.

Premiums non-forfeitable after two annual payments.

Tables of Rates, further information, etc., may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855
INSURANCE EFFECTED to any AMOUNT.
SABINE DUY & HOLLINSHEAD
No. 300 WALNUT St. PHILA.
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

SABINE, DUY & HOLLINSHEAD,

MANAGERS,

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. [4 6 stuw3t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business amongst its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

FURNITURE REDUCED!

OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

To the extent admitted of in the late reduction of material consistent with the production of

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We invite an inspection of our STOCK by all desiring to purchase. [3 16 stuth1m5p

RICHMOND & FOREPAUCH,

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET

BEDDING

AND

Feather Warehouse,

TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH,

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 22stuth3m5p

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.

3 23tuths rp J. G. FULLER.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

—

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1519 3mrp

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
6-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHANN, Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. W. JUVENAL, Esq., No. 2, Mercantile Library Building, in the City of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT B. LINDERMAN and JACOB R. SENSEMEN, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of FURMAN SHEPPARD, Esq., No. 419 WALNUT Street, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 30 stuth5t

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.
To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.
FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4½

COAL! COAL! COAL!

—

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with **LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT,** making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For **TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS** this Paint is the ne plus ultra of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the **MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.**
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

—

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. 3 4 t 4 10

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12, 1867, for Rebuilding (including all work and materials) Two hundred and twenty (220) feet, of that portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that road, and running west along the Pennsylvania Railroad.
The rebuilding to commence immediately; the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of $1000, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award.
Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be obtained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.
By order of
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
4 5 6t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.
Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.
The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.
The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any proposal
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.
Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
4 4 9t Depot Quartermaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.
Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.
Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government. H. A. WISE,
3 18 tA11 Chief of Bureau.

5-20s 5-20s

McCAULEY, HOWLETT & Co.,

PATENT MACHINE

PAPER BAG AND FLOUR SACK

MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS

NO. 520 COMMERCE STREET.

Satchel-bottom 49 lbs. Flour Sacks.
12½, 24½, and 49 lbs cream. No. 1 and No. 2 drab.
No. 1 Manilla from ¼ to 35 lbs, full size.
No. 2 " " ¼ to 25 lbs, "
Wrapping, " " ½ to 10 lbs, "
White, " " ½ to 5 lbs, "
" " ¼ to 25 lbs, Philadelphia size.
Special attention is called to the superior quality and great variety of our manufactures, adapted to the various wants of Millers, Grocers, Druggists, Seedsmen, Confectioners, etc. etc. Orders for printed bags promptly attended to, and a liberal discount made to the trade. 3 7 thstu1m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 2m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 26 3m CORNER OF RACE.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey,
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going Steamship

HAVANA,

2000 Tons Burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will only carry first-class Passengers. A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, **$150** and **$175.** To Havre and return, **$250** and **$300,** according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the Agents,
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York.
Or to the
PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY
3 9 lmdp No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.
FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF MANCHESTER..........Wednesday, April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, April 13
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, April 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$3
To London	115	To London	3
To Paris	12	To Paris	4

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $3 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7½ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

—

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street,

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street.

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an EXTRA AWNING VERY CHEAP let our Awning Makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 Hospital Tents lately purchased by us, many of which are new, and the best 12-oz. duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. etc.
PITKIN & CO.,
3 13 1m Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street,

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street. NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1867. 4 2 12t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Mayor and City Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company submitted the following resolution to the Stockholders of the said Company, at their annual meeting on the nineteenth day of February last, to wit:—
Resolved, That for the purpose of consolidating the bonded and other indebtedness of the Pennsylvaina Railroad Company, and to raise funds to meet the annual demands upon the treasury of the Company for new tracks, additional equipment, enlargement of depots, extensions of sidings, and to meet the legitimate demands of the traffic of the country drained by the road of said Company and its branches, for increased railroad accommodations, and also to preserve the proper relations between the shares, capital, and debts of the Company, the following financial programme be and the same is hereby adopted:—
First. That the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the first and second mortgages, and those due the Commonwealth issued for the purchase of the main line of public works and other indebtedness, be paid out of the proceeds of, or be retired by, bonds to be secured by a consolidated mortgage upon the whole or such portion of the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with its equipment, and for such amount as the President and Board of Directors may determine, and the issue of the bonds secured thereby shall at no time exceed the capital stock as the same may from time to time be increased.
Second. Dividends to be made semi-annually of not exceeding four per cent. from the net profits of the Company, payable in cash, free of United States and State taxes; and that a stock dividend of five per cent., based upon profits already earned, be declared at the regular dividend term in May next, and thereafter, in addition to the semi-annual cash dividend, a stock dividend of five per cent per annum be declared annually, if the net earnings of the company will warrant the same; and
And whereas, An adjourned general meeting of the stockholders of the said Company will be held on the thirtieth day of April next, when the said resolution may be acted upon; and
Whereas, An act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'A further Supplement to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company authorizing an increase of Capital Stock, and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by this Act, to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage," was approved by the Governor on the twenty-second of March, 1867, and the question of accepting or rejecting the said Act, and other questions arising under the provisions thereof, may be submitted to the vote of the stockholders at the said meeting; therefore, be it
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor, and Messrs Lewis Elkin, William Anspach, and G. Morrison Coates, Directors of the said Company, elected by the City of Philadelphia, be authorized and directed to attend the said adjourned general meeting, and vote the stock of the City of Philadelphia on the above and all other questions that may be there presented as in their discretion they may think fit.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature Relative to the Erection of a House of Correction in the City of Philadelphia.
Whereas, The great necessity for the erection of a House of Correction requires at the hands of the Councils of the City the adoption of all measures directed to the immediate prosecution of the work; and
Whereas, The present crowded condition of the Philadelphia County Prison has compelled the placing of three or more prisoners in cells originally constructed for but one person, thus not only abandoning the system of separate and solitary confinement established by the Legislature, and known as the Pennsylvania system, but sacrificing the health of the inmates, and threatening, continually, the development of some epidemic; and
Whereas, In the judgment of the Board of Prison Inspectors, and of the Councils of the City, the lot of ground known as the Parade Ground, from its location, immediately in the rear of the County Prison, and from its distance from present improvements, affords the best and cheapest site for the much needed House of Correction, or for the extension of the County Prison, with the additional advantage that when these, or either of them, shall be completed, the control of them can be placed in charge of those now managing the County Prison with but slight increase of cost for attendance; therefore
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a copy of this paper be forwarded to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with the respectful request of the Councils of Philadelphia for the passage of the following act, viz.:—
An Act to Authorize the City of Philadelphia to Use the Parade Ground for the Purposes therein named.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for the city of Philadelphia to use and occupy so much of the lot of ground in the rear of the Philadelphia County Prison, in the First Ward of the city, and known as the "Parade Ground," for the extension of the said Prison thereon, or for the erection thereon of a House of Correction, as the Councils of the City of Philadelphia may determine. And so much of Eleventh street, in said city, as lies between the County Prison and the Parade Ground, be and the same is hereby vacated as a public highway: Provided, That whenever the city of Philadelphia shall remove the County Prison from its present site, and the buildings they may have, under authority of this act, erected upon the Parade Ground, all the said ground, both that upon which the County Prison now stands and that hereby authorized to be used, shall be laid out by the city of Philadelphia as a Parade Ground or Public Park.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature Relative to Delaware Avenue.
Whereas, An act has been introduced in the Legislature which has for its purpose the repealing of an act passed April 15, 1858, for the widening of Delaware avenue, in the City of Philadelphia;
And whereas, The said act was passed as a matter of equity for all parties having claims for damages against the city, and by which all litigation was settled, at the time, to the satisfaction of all parties interested, and various amounts of money were paid to those who could establish their claims under said act;
And whereas, The contracts entered into under said act should be held sacred and inviolate, and should be equally respected by all parties concerned, as well as they have been on the part of the city, which has acted in good faith with all, and desired to continue the same to the end; therefore
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be most respectfully requested not to repeal section three of the act approved April 15, 1858, to authorize the widening of Delaware avenue, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Release Certain Properties of William W. Smedley and William A. Simpson from the lien of the Judgment.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to release and discharge from the lien of the judgment (D. C., D. S. B., March T., 1865, No. 173) entered on the official bond of William W. Smedley, Chief Commissioner of Highways, the following described property said of William W. Smedley, to wit:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate on the north side of Tacony street, and the west side of a fifty feet wide street called Pratt street, in the late borough of Whitehall aforesaid. Bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a corner of Tacony and Pratt streets; thence extending northwardly along the westerly side of Pratt street two hundred feet to James street; thence along the south side of James street westwardly one hundred and twenty-one feet two inches to a corner; thence southwardly two hundred feet to a corner on the side of Tacony street aforesaid, and thence along the side of the same eastwardly one hundred and twenty-one feet nine inches to the place of beginning.
And also the following described property of William A. Simpson, a surety of said William W. Smedley, to wit:—All that messuage or tenement, numbered seven hundred and forty-three Spring Garden street, and the lot of ground appurtenant thereto: Provided, That the sureties of said William W. Smedley shall consent to the release of the property first above described, and that the co-surety of said William A. Simpson shall consent to the release of the property above described: And provided further, That ten dollars shall be paid to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city in defraying the expenses of the publication of this resolution; and that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the City shall not be prejudiced by the release of said properties as aforesaid.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of William McClary from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and discharge from the lien of the judgment (D. C., D. S. B., 64, 230) entered on the official bond of Jacob S. Fish, Supervisor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, the following described property of William McClary, a surety on said bond, to wit:—
All those certain three-story brick messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, numbered 313 and 315, situate on the north side of Oxford street, at the distance of forty-six feet four inches west of Cadbury or Cadwalader avenue, in the city of Philadelphia, thence extending westward along Oxford street one hundred and seven feet, more or less, to a point thence northeastward on a line at right angles with said Cadbury avenue ninety-nine feet six inches, thence southward parallel with said Cadbury avenue thirty-eight feet, more or less, to said Oxford street: Provided, That the co-surety of said William McClary shall consent thereto, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the use of the city to defray the expense of the publication of this Resolution: And provided, That in the opinion of the Solicitor the interests of the city shall not be prejudiced by said release.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of William Rutherford from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release from the lien of a judgment entered upon the official bonds of Charles A. Porter, Supervisor (D. C., D. S. B., Dec. T., 1866, No. 254), the following described property of William Rutherford, that is to say:—All that lot on the west side of Vaughn street, in the Eighth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, ninety feet north of Locust street, containing in front twenty feet, and in length or depth ninety feet: Provided his co-surety consent thereto; and provided further, that the said William Rutherford shall pay to the City Solicitor the sum of ten dollars to defray the expense incurred in the publication of this resolution.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction upon the Official Bond of W. J. P. White, Register of Water Rents, for the year 1866.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of W. J. P. White, Register of Water Rents, for the year 1866 (D. C., D. S. B., Dec. T., 1866, No. 163).
Provided, That the City Controller shall first certify that his accounts are correct, and there is no default.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Enter Satisfaction upon the Official Bond of William W. Smedley.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter satisfaction upon the judgment (D. C., D. S. B., March T., 1864, No. 41) entered upon the official bond of William W. Smedley, Chief Commissioner of Highways: Provided, That the City Controller shall first certify that his accounts as Chief Commissioner of Highways up to and inclusive of his term, ending the fourth day of March, 1865, are settled, and that he was not then in default.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

JOINT RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Governor.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby most respectfully requested to withhold his signature from the House bill, No. 1663, entitled "An act to establish a depot for the sale of cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs within the city of Philadelphia, and to provide for the inspection of the same."
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature and the Governor of the State, relative to College avenue.
Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, authorizing the curbing and paving of College avenue;
And whereas, Any action on the part of the Legislature affecting the highways of the city of Philadelpeia, such as paving, curbing, etc., is unnecessary and uncalled for, inasmuch as the act of incorporation of the city of Philadelphia vests all authority requisite for its government in the Councils of said city; therefore be it
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature be requested not to pass the act authorizing the curbing and paving of College avenue, and the Governor of the State be requested to withhold his signature from said bill, and that these Councils do most respectfully protest against the enacting of any laws by the Legislature, providing for the paving and curbing of the streets of said city, unless so requested by its authorities.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize Contracts to be Made for furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water, with Iron Castings, Brass Castings, and Pig Lead.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby directed to enter into contracts, the said contracts to be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, with the following persons:—
With Thomas Ellis & Brothers, for iron castings for the shop, viz.:—
Stop-cock and fire-plug castings, at three and one-quarter cents (3¼c.) per pound.
Stop-cock frames and covers, at three cents (3c.) per pound.
With George R. Kirk, for brass castings, at twenty-nine and three-quarters cents (29¾c.) per pound.
With Wood & Garrett, for pig lead, at nine and one-quarter cents (9¼c.) per pound.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To lay Water Pipe on School street, Twenty-first Ward, and other Wards.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on School street, Twenty-first Ward, extending westward about eighteen hundred feet, from present terminus of pipe;
On Church street, from Frankford street to Josephine street, and on Sellers street, from Main to Paul streets, Twenty-third Ward; and
On Montrose street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets, Twenty-sixth Ward.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Change the Name of Cadbury Avenue to that of Park Avenue, and Kildare Place to Ralston street.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the name of Cadbury avenue, extending northward from the middle of square between Thirteenth and Broad streets, from Jefferson street to Hunting Park, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Park avenue, and Kildare place to Ralston street. All ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the baseball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 fmstuth3m

THE FASHIONS.

The First Official Concert and a Gorgeous Scene—Dress of the Princess Clothilde—An Imperial Fete and Court Fashions Order—The Most Admired Toilets—Hats, as Seen in the Theatrical Dress Circles—Materials, Colors, Trimmings, and Make for Spring.

PARIS, March 22.—The first of the official concerts of the season was given this day week by Comte Walewski at the Corps Legislatif, in honor of the young Prince's birthday. All the ambassadors, the diplomatic corps, and members both of the right and left (which denomination signifies empire and opposition), felt it a duty and pleasure to accept the invitation of the President of Parliament. Gustave Dore, the painter, was seen in close conversation with the Duke de Mouchy and Mustapha Pasha with the Apostolic Nuncio.

The arrangement of the interior of the *galerie des fetes* was entirely novel, two rows of reserved seats being placed in the centre of the brilliantly illuminated hall. These were occupied by ladies in the richest toilets, the gentlemen being seated all around in a circle, and did not look unlike a dark border round a *parterre* of flowers, every woman being of course the loveliest.

The orchestra formed a vast amphitheatre in the midst of an artificial grove.

About 10 o'clock Princess Clothilde entered on Comte Walewski's arm. She wore a white moire robe, of which the body was half white and half pink. These parti colored bodices are getting very fashionable. Some end in a basquine on one side flowing off in a point.

M. Pasdeloup led the orchestra. M'me Miolan Carvalho gave Auber's air d'Action and Gounod's Valse de Mireille. Zucchini was quite as successful. A bouquet of Parma violets was presented to M'me Carvalho, in the centre of which stood out a large M. in white. The initial was intended for Miolan and Marguerite (*Faust's*).

Monday, the 18th, a grand concert was given by the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries. "*En frac*" was printed at the bottom of the invitation cards. This meant that silk stockings, short pantaloons, and either black or blue cloth coats were to be worn instead of uniforms. Every seat had its appointed place, every rank of noblesse its particular row.

At 9 the Emperor and Empress entered the Salle des Marechaux, and the concert began. Between each part they rose and congratulated the artists, who were M'me Galli Marie, M'me Cabel, Sainte Foy, M. Bataille, M. Capoul, and M. Alard. When the concert was over they thanked the artists again, and entered the *salon* of the Premier Consul, where all the guests were assembled in a large circle, round which the Empress walked, speaking to each in turn, or when she had nothing to say she smiled recognition, or otherwise gracefully acknowledged the presence of all.

The following were the most admired toilets:—

A white gros grain brocaded with fuchsias; the pistil of each flower ended in a red pearl. The style was *a l'empire*, the bodice cut square; fuchsias and pearls in the hair, ruby and diamond fuchsias in the ears.

Another was made of maize-colored satin, covered with tulle, of which the puffs were divided with forget-me-nots, in the heart of each a glittering diamond. The same was made of white satin, and the puffs divided with long chaplets of moss roses.

The richest toilet was a pink satin; round the bottom of the train fell a flounce of Alencon; the bodice was a peplum, ending with pearls, and the headdress was of pearl. A marquise wore light grey satin, over which a Chantilly tunic, looped up with grenades. Her jet-black hair was plaited and dressed with diamonds.

The other great event of the week is the performance at the Gymnase of Alexandre Dumas, Jr.'s, new piece, the Ideas of Madame Aubray. The Emperor and Empress were present, consequently "*tout Paris.*" The author himself was nowhere visible, though lorgnettes searched out every dark corner; but the father of the hero of that evening, Alexandre Dumas himself, was radiant in the front box on the second tier. Madame Aubray's Ideas met with such success that all the theatres will certainly produce Ideas with a slight variation of title.

The prettiest tulle bonnets were noticed in all the dress boxes. One looked very attractive, I thought, on a wondering fair head of curls. It was made of rosy pink with a diadem of elderberries in front, and the tulle strings were fastened under a moss rose.

Then there was a white crape bonnet, with hop blossoms of the most delicate verdure, and for the first time I saw azalias and other open flowers made of small jet bugle beads. There is a peculiar *ambre mat* bead which is not bright but milky looking, and it looks very elegant as ball fringe over scarlet velvet trimmings with straw.

Before I leave the hat department I must communicate to your readers a fear that I entertain, and which will meet with their sympathy, namely, that bonnets are ceasing to be a useful institution. I have stood up for them as long as I could, but now there is nothing left to stand up for. When crowns were abolished I approved, for what was the use of a crown on the back of one's head? When curtains were curtailed I rejoiced; when pokes were anathematized I applauded, and when nothing was left but a pair of springs I saw no great evil either; but now that strings are being cast aside, behind, and getting shorter and narrower every coming morn, I ask can a learned counsel defend a client who has not any substance?

Our spring costumes will be cut into every possible shape over pleated under petticoats. Some will be tied, towel fashion, behind; others will be fringed round; dented, notched, cut in squares; cross cut stripes of silk will be much used for trimming. We are still wearing velvet and fur, for the weather is very cold; but all the summer mohairs are out in windows.

Grey is the favorite color as yet.

There is a new necktie, called the cravat necklace—a bead lace invention, with ends in front, but a plain piece of velvet, with a jet bead fringe, is just as pretty. Jet necklaces are made deep in front, and diminish in depth as they go off behind. They look very pretty, with a belt to match, over white muslin. These jet belts are also made like peplums, in long points on each side.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Bible on Divorce.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

"What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against her: and if a woman shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery."—*Mark* x: 9—12.

In humble obedience to the above, God's mandate to man (unfortunately overlooked to this day), it becomes the *duty* of Pennsylvania *to expunge from her State Constitution the obnoxious article authorizing Divorces, and to substitute for it another one forbidding them absolutely and forever.*

Let the amendment be submitted to the people *singly, without being accompanied by political questions which might defeat the object in view.*

I am confident that it would be adopted unanimously, as we are a moral people.

Legislators, do your duty. *Remove the frown of Heaven from our State Statutes!*

Pennsylvania will be blessed, and Heaven will be your reward. A CHRISTIAN.

N. B.—In South Carolina divorces are forbidden altogether; in New York they are also, except in cases of adultery, and the guilty party is not allowed to marry again.

THE INDUSTRIOUS BEAVER.—The Garden of Plants, in Paris, now possesses a beaver, from Canada, to which comfortable quarters have been assigned on the banks of the rivulet which intersects a part of the menagerie. Desirous of meeting the wishes of the new comer in every respect, the administration had provided a hut for it; but the Canadian stranger, having inspected the premises, and not found them to his taste, has pulled them down, and with the materials built up a new mansion in his own way, using his tail both as a trowel and hammer.

ENUMERATION OF PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND EIGHTEEN, IN PHILADELPHIA.

Police Districts.	Wards.	OVER 6 YEARS OLD, AND NOT OVER 12 YEARS OLD.									
		Number attending Public Schools.		Number attending Private Schools		Number attending Church Schools		Number eng'd in some Reg'r Emplyn't		Neither at Sch'l nor Employed at present.	
		Bys.	Girls	B's	G's	B's	G's	Bs	Gs	B's	G's
1	26	970	869	11	10	97	132	20	13	134	160
	2	2199	2418	209	163	238	213	51	33	257	372
	1	896	963	130	76	65	57	26	15	247	232
2	3	1272	1136	254	139	140	132	9	8	173	287
	4	1332	1278	146	138	176	186	6	3	169	256
3	5	885	691	159	192	150	171	38	48	139	179
4	6	560	491	91	87	79	140	11	12	91	108
5	7	1282	1298	332	448	232	270	39	31	203	334
	8	470	460	277	332	196	169	36	30	97	170
6	9	432	424	93	113	50	53	10	6	34	39
	10	721	684	89	215	84	92	28	28	76	90
7	11, 12	1620	1615	158	170	254	310	42	20	169	240
8	13, 14	2103	1950	244	491	96	111	29	51	311	461
9	15	1654	1709	301	370	14	24	56	80	281	513
10	16, 17	2849	2811	74	80	1150	1206	114	73	384	619
11	18	1586	1 35	52	49	174	158	35	26	176	190
	19	2032	1846	82	54	203	237	80	59	524	406
	25	242	203	12	9	220	228	4	11	101	116
12	20	2110	1954	400	401	196	248	29	31	316	416
13	21	1091	1143	86	128	94	98	89	90	154	202
14	22	781	749	290	298	186	208	45	41	193	231
15	23	1627	1308	122	128	219	322	58	46	196	257
16	24	935	858	149	110	360	64	17	15	163	180
	27	627	508	94	144	18	15	20	22	90	124
	Total	30576	28701	3936	4365	4691	4864	892	764	4678	6185

Police Districts.	Wards.	OVER 12 YEARS OLD, AND NOT OVER 15 YEARS OLD.									
		Number attending Public Schools.		Number attending Private Schools.		Numb'r attending Church Schools		Number engaged in some Regular Employment.		Neither at School, nor Employed at present.	
		Boys	Girls	B'ys	G's	B's	G's	Boys	Girls	Boys	G'ls
1	26	210	196	4	7	26	31	117	56	40	62
	2	566	614	42	56	43	40	312	219	71	172
	1	253	267	22	18	6	8	139	79	40	75
2	3	182	131	34	17	3	8	68	23	77	119
	4	110	117	9	11	6	4	2	30	116	129
3	5	228	227	64	51	21	45	92	98	47	55
4	6	105	92	18	27	12	20	40	39	11	34
5	7	243	379	116	139	35	53	129	120	62	120
	8	146	151	130	135	28	48	92	89	40	32
6	9	104	102	68	62	10	12	52	32	14	17
	10	175	182	58	87	28	35	72	50	27	23
7	11, 12	363	380	56	66	41	59	254	175	64	178
8	13, 14	446	519	81	135	94	95	192	177	138	144
9	15	496	512	90	125	15	8	191	196	63	126
10	16, 17	620	524	52	22	143	154	661	452	222	416
11	18	450	405	28	37	34	40	236	187	228	168
	19	380	367	21	17	55	58	458	354	150	214
	25	80	89	7	8	32	93	61	51	39	38
12	20	658	661	114	141	40	45	224	147	111	183
13	21	245	203	80	57	7	10	263	219	40	58
14	22	233	216	102	138	58	62	111	108	86	72
15	23	401	354	52	47	47	36	190	146	79	119
16	24	249	309	73	61	108	15	100	43	66	101
	27	173	148	56	93	3	6	75	60	33	53
	Total	7167	7124	1317	1560	905	995	4125	3130	1834	2707

Police Districts.	Wards.	OVER 15 YEARS OLD, AND NOT OVER 18 YEARS OLD.										TOTAL.	
		Number attending Public Schools		Number attending Private Schools		Number attending Church Schools		Number engaged in some Regular Employment.		Neither at Sch'l nor Employed at present.		Number between the Ages of 6 and 18.	
		B's	G's	B's	G's	B's	G's	B's	G's	B's	G's	M's.	F's.
1	26	28	25	3	2	8	10	169	104	27	60	1844	1838
	2	88	122	12	14	2	8	479	425	74	180	4975	4749
	1	29	54	4	10	3	3	241	212	37	91	2138	2160
2	3	23	12	4	2	1	1	92	40	77	128	2450	2183
	4	17	19	2	2	3	1	94	57	94	161	2360	2392
3	5	60	48	27	44	9	15	216	216	49	94	2184	2174
4	6	21	28	12	24	7	5	162	157	33	52	1259	1326
5	7	106	121	78	107	6	6	290	249	85	195	3353	3871
	8	36	40	45	95	8	7	179	186	31	64	1831	2008
6	9	27	26	28	36	1	2	74	52	20	24	1017	1001
	10	38	53	40	47	13	20	145	98	35	65	1630	1798
7	11, 12	55	69	30	40	9	16	456	228	71	271	3636	3902
8	13, 14	105	88	38	71	9	17	441	317	45	200	4472	4830
9	15	114	139	47	85	11	6	223	205	63	133	3919	4221
10	16, 17	90	72	19	14	7	14	932	744	188	564	7495	7780
11	18	44	56	15	8	3	10	380	230	69	187	3510	3286
	19	23	30	10	7	16	14	589	480	81	158	4704	4301
	25	14	12	4	4	8	3	102	84	35	32	961	951
12	20	131	142	51	64	20	14	438	337	98	279	4956	5063
13	21	50	64	28	30	1	5	277	280	36	80	2500	2667
14	22	66	65	59	131	22	28	172	157	106	136	2480	2640
15	23	125	82	36	32	9	9	248	188	93	175	3492	3244
16	24	59	41	47	15	6	5	137	68	58	160	2665	2995
	27	54	29	41	52	3	2	135	84	31	85	1453	1425
	Total	1413	1438	685	936	186	222	6733	5258	1536	3594	70674	71843

OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Census of the Boys and Girls of Philadelphia.

TOTAL NUMBER, 142,517.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Some time since we stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that the police force were about engaging in the labor of enumerating the youth of both sexes, between the ages of six and eighteen. This task has been performed by them, in accordance with instructions laid down by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of School Controllers, by whom the necessary blanks were prepared. The enumeration is now complete, and this afternoon we present it to the public in the accompanying tables. An examination will show how thorough it has been; and we have reason to believe, from the carefulness exhibited by the officers in gathering their information, that it is essentially correct. The children enumerated include those only who are between the ages of six and eighteen, which has been found to be about 18 per cent. of the entire population. This would render the present aggregate population of the city of Philadelphia at least 784,000.

In the following statements will be found a general summary of the details of the accompanying tables:—

Children in the Public Schools.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	30,576	28,701	59,277
" 12 to 15	7,167	7,124	14,291
" 15 to 18	1,413	1,438	2,851
" 6 to 18	39,156	27,263	76,419

Children in Private Schools.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	3,936	4,365	8,301
" 12 to 15	1,317	1,560	2,877
" 15 to 18	685	936	1,621
" 6 to 18	5,938	6,861	12,799

Children in Parochial Schools.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	4,691	4,864	9,555
" 12 to 15	905	995	1,900
" 15 to 18	186	222	408
" 6 to 18	5,782	6,081	11,863

Children at Regular Employment.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	892	764	1,656
" 12 to 15	4,125	3,130	7,255
" 15 to 18	6,733	5,258	11,991
" 6 to 18	11,750	9,152	20,902

Children Neither Employed Nor at School.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	4,678	6,185	10,863
" 12 to 15	1,834	2,707	4,541
" 15 to 18	1,536	3,594	5,130
" 6 to 18	8,048	12,486	20,534

General Summary.

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
In Public Schools	39,156	37,263	76,419
In Private Schools	5,938	6,861	12,799
In Parochial Schools	5,782	6,081	11,863
Total at School	50,876	50,205	101,081
Employed	11,750	6,152	20,902
In Idleness	8,048	12,486	20,534
Grand total	70,674	71,843	142,717

General Summary by Ages.

Ages.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	44,773	44,879	89,652
" 12 to 15	15,348	15,516	30,864
" 15 to 18	10,553	11,448	22,001
Totals	70,674	71,843	145,517

By a comparison of the above figures we deduce the following:—

Table of Percentages.

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
In Public Schools	27·4	26·1	53·5
In Private Schools	4·2	4·8	9·0
In Parochial Schools	4·1	4·3	8·4
Total at School	35·7	35·2	70·9
Employed	8·2	6·4	14·6
In Idleness	5·7	8·8	14·5
Grand totals	49·6	50·4	100·0

A further comparison gives us the following

Table of Percentages by Age.

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
From 6 to 12	31·4	31·4	62·8
" 12 to 15	10·8	10·9	21·7
" 15 to 18	7·4	8·1	15·5
Total	49·6	50·4	100·0

The preparation of these statistics is but one step towards a still further expansion of our admirable Public School system. The Board of Control now have at hand a reliable basis on which to establish their work. Knowing the precise number of children in each section of the city, and their classification by age, sex, and employment, it will be easy for them to ascertain whether the facilities offered by the schools under their general supervision are at all equal to the demand. The mere fact that there are in the city at the present time over twenty thousand children between the ages of six and eighteen—full fourteen and a half per cent. of the entire number—who are neither in attendance upon any school nor engaged in any kind of regular employment, shows that there is an ample field for labor still left open. A large number of these, as a matter of course, are to be set down in the list of invalids, or as absent from the city for the express purpose of receiving a liberal education; but we think both these classes will be found to embrace but a small minority of those included in the twenty thousand in question. The Board of Control, however, have at their disposal an immense sum of money for the erection of new school-houses, and about half-a-dozen are already under way. That the work will be pushed forward on these and many others already projected we have no doubt; more especially as the Board itself has recently undergone a radical reformation, the appointment of its members by a late act of the Legislature having been taken out of the hands of petty politicians, and lodged with the responsible and unpartisan judges of our city courts.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
New Linen Dress Goods,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

Travelling Dress Linens,
SEVERAL NEW SHADES OF PLAIN LINEN FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Printed Shirting Linens,
A CASE JUST OPENED,
OF GOOD QUALITY, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!
NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.
IN FACT,
THORNLEY'S,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.
"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."
THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
Established in 1853. [3 16 3m5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF
WHITE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a choice assortment of
COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 4 thstu3t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
KID GLOVES.
"ANGELE."
This Glove being cut by the
SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,
WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.
The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York, in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

AT RETAIL.
POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.
NOW OPEN
New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,
WALKING SUITS
AND
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,
For Ladies and Misses.
BLACK DRESS SILKS
FROM $2 TO $10
Lace Points and Rotondes.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,
Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 2 s.uth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning.
April 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 6 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning.
April 11, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 5 5t
1000 PIECES SAXONY WOVEN STUFFS.
1000 pieces Saxony woven dress goods, embracing a choice assortment of one of the most celebrated and favorite importations.
8 bales Russia Crash, for cash, slightly damaged; 350 pieces shirting linens; also, house-keeping and other linens, cloths, domestics, silks, shawls, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
April 12, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit list, about 200 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 6 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 9 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, will include—
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 923 Clinton street.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, north side of Thompson street, east of Seventh street.
SPRING GARDEN STREET.—Valuable Building Lot, 36 by 171 feet through to Brandywine street, north side of Spring Garden street, 161 feet west of Eighteenth street, adjoining the new row of brown-stone residences.
MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE AND RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Tenth and Rodman streets.
TWO THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1092 and 1094 Rodman street.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 640 N. Seventh street.
VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, northeast corner of Allegheny avenue and Second street.
FOURTEEN DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, 19 by 152 feet each, North Broad street, corner of Susquehanna avenue.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2025 Catharine street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC.
By catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday,
April 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 750 lots new and desirable goods, suited to present sales. [4 8 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOHEMIAN GLASS AND FRENCH CHINA WARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
Of the importation and by order of
MESSRS. KITTEL, KLENGENBERG & CO., NEW YORK.
By catalogue,
On Thursday,
April 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock.
This sale will comprise a full and very attractive assortment of entirely new goods, now landing from steamers, imported by the above firm for first-class city retail sales, and will be found well worthy the special attention of city and country retail and jobbing trade.
Particulars in future advertisements. [4 8 10t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 2006 Mount Vernon street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, TAPESTY CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning.
10th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2006 Mount Vernon street, by catalogue. [4 5 4t
May be seen early on the morning of sale.

Sale at Congress Hall, No. 527 Chesnut Street.
VERY VALUABLE LEASE OF EIGHT YEARS at $3600 per annum, Large Bar and Bar Fixtures, Fine French Plate Mirrors, Stock of Liquors, etc.
On Wednesday, April 10.
At 1 o'clock, at Congress Hall, No. 527 Chesnut street, by catalogue. 1t

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth St.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning Next.
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, an extensive assortment of Second-Hand Furniture. 4 9 2t

Public Sale on the Premises.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, No. 1621 Wallace Street.
On Saturday Morning.
April 13, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the modern three story Brick Residence, with two-story back building, and lot of ground 20 feet front by 180 feet deep to Noret street. May be seen at any time. Also, THE HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE CURTAINS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC. 4 9 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.
Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.
REAL ESTATE SALE, April 12, will include—
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 316 Monroe street. Gas, bath, etc. Sale absolute. Immediate possession.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, Liberty street, between Upland and Madison streets, Chester, 30 by 146 feet.
BUILDING LOT, on Factory street, Frankford, 112 feet front.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, North Penn Village, Twenty-eighth Ward, Twenty-seventh street, between Emmett and Dauphin, 55 feet 4½ inches front by 110 feet deep. [4 8

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.
AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale of fine French artistic bronzes, China, and bisquet ornaments, alabaster urns, vases and figures, amarmo and agate vases, etc. etc., the importation of Messrs. Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, in the course of a few days. This collection will embrace an unusual and fine one, and will be well worthy the attention of lovers of art and vertu. 4 5

M'CLEES & M'CANN'S CLOSING SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.
To be sold without reserve, on account of retiring from the busines.
B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings.
April 11 and 12, at 7½ o'clock, the entire collection of modern paintings belonging to Messrs. M'Clees & M'Cann, at their Art Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street. Among the artists represented are
Edmund D. Lewis, G. B. Atwood,
James Hamilton, Briscoe,
W. Sheridan Young, W. V. Van Bonfield,
W. H. Cooper, George F. Bensell,
T. J. Fennimore, Leonard,
W. E. Winner, Laufont de Metz,
And others. [4 5 6t
The paintings are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Gallery, No. 927 Chesnut street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMAKER PIANO FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, FRENCH AND CANTON CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning.
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping.
Particulars in a few days. [4 6 5t

GROCERIES, ETC.

VERY CHOICE
OOLONG TEA,
$1·25 PER POUND!
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
3 30 stuth3mrp] PHILADELPHIA

SPARKLING ALE.
Thirty casks William Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh STRONG ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.
Also, a large assortment of high, medium, and low grades HAVANA CIGARS, just received this week for sale by the thousand, single box, or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT,
GOOSEBERRY,
BLACK AND RED CURRANTS,
ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES
ITALIAN MACARONI AND VERMICELLI
HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

L. KNOWLES & CO.
FLOUR.
4 6 6t4p] NO. 1218 MARKET STREET.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
3 16 1mrp* Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to
MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT Private Residences, with side-yard, on the south side of Green street, No. 2032, finished with all the modern conveniences.
A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to
CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 4 6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Sales cash. Stock, Tools, and Good-will, $500. Leaving the city reason for selling. Apply No. 1131 CATHERINE Street. 1t*

TO RENT.

PROPOSALS TO LET THE FAIRMOUNT Mansion.—Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY next, April 9, at 12 o'clock, for the renting of the Mansion at Fairmount Park, for an Ice-Cream Saloon exclusively. No bids will be received without first having filed a bond to the amount of $500 at the City Solicitor's Office, that the contract will be fully carried out.
CHARLES DIXEY,
Commissioner City Property,
4 6 3t Washington Building.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, ON TULPEHOCKEN Street, a furnished double House, for one or two years. Address F. W., Germantown, or apply at No. 4 N. WHARVES. 4 8 2t*